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All remittances are to be made, and all letters leading to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to leading to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to lead to the pap Financial Committee.—Francis Jackson, ELLIS GRAT Financial Committee.—Francis Jackson, ELLIS GRAT LOSING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILIBRICK, WENDELL PHILIPS. [This Committee is responsible only at the financial economy of the paper—not for any of the financial economy of the paper—not for any of the financial economy.]

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

REEDOM SE

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHODERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH, AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL."

AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of prescring the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons.

Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is, to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and hereby to make the PRESENVATION, PROPAGA—TION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. —John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

VOL. XIX. NO. 9.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 947.

Refuge of Oppression.

From the New York Herald. STARTLING ABOLITION MOVEMENT IN NEW ENGLAND—PROPOSED DISSOLUTION OF THE

Last month was the seventeenth annual meeting of Last month was the seventeenth annual meeting of the famous Anti-Slavery Society of Massachusetts, which was held in Fascuil Hall, Boston. This is the original society, composed of the original movers for the agitation of the abolition of Slavery in the Southern States, from which all the speakers and orators of the Wilmot Proviso and Free Soil school have originated and from whose extensive mint they have the Wilmot Proviso and Free Soil school have origi-nated, and from whose extensive mint they have drawn their opinions. For seventeen long years this body of men has been agitating the question of abo-lition in New England, until at last they have leav-led in the two great parties in this section of the coun-ensi the two great parties in this section of the coun-try to such an extent, as to produce such results and lebates on this same question as we have recently seen in the present and some previous sessions of

Congress.
In another part of this paper will be found the In another part of this paper participal official proceedings, resolutions, and decla-ations of this party, as they were discussed and deci-tion for an entire that is a format of the party of the paper. inated, like a firebrand of anarchy, over the

From these proceedings, it will be seen that the abolition of the tenure of a slave population at the South, at all and every hazard, is declared to be the first and at all and every hazard, is declared to be the instance and all minimate purpose of these people. Invitations are held out to fugitive slaves in those regions, and every effort and proposition is avowed to effect the object in which they have been engaged for so many years. But, over and beyond these declarations and resolutions, they now come out openly and declare their public hostility to the continuation of the American Union, lic hostility to the continuation of the American Union, and propose to commence a grand movement for the dissolution of the Union, as soon as may be practicable, by all the means in their power. The same hostility is also declared against all the churches in the

ty is also declared against all the childrens in the had, and every party hitherto organized in the North is comprehended in those denunciations.

The principles and purposes avowed by this party, assembled in open day in Faneuil Hall, Boston, did not excite so much attention at the first period of not excite so much attention at the first period of their meeting, until the demagogues and politicians attached to the other two great parties of the country took up their notions, and made them the basis of political movements in the Northern States. The law relating to fugitive slaves, which has now passed the Senate of New York, in Albany, and which is still pending in the Assembly, is simply, as it will be seen, the mere emanation of the same doctrines and of the same purposes which the great Abolitionists in Fanwil Hall have placed before the world and teach as cuil Hall have placed before the world and teach as their creed, in conjunction with the open denunciation of the Union and of the American church. The speeches made by W. H. Seward, during the last summer, at Cleveland and other places, have caught the same ideas from the same quarter, and are only an additional step made in the progress of this movement, which is already openly declared to be against the continuance of the Union, and for the breaking up of all thes between the Northern and Southern the continuance of the Union, and for the breaking up of all the between the Northern and Southern States, as they are guarantied by the Constitution. Mr. Seward, who is the exponent of these principles, and one of the pioneers in New York of the abolition movement which began in Fancuil Hall for the dissolution of the Union—is now elected Senator to Washington from the State of New York. So we go. The original Abolitionists of New England, as we have seen by their proceedings, have taken fresh courage from the progress of the Free Soil and Wilmot Pravise movements, and other preliminary issues, age from the progress of the Free Soil and Wilmot Proviso movements, and other preliminary issues, which are only gradually uniting to bring around a general consummation in the public mind, similar to what is openly avowed in Fancuil Hall, for the disso-

Such, then, is the extraordinary position in which the country now stands, on the brink of a new administration, which is coming into power in Washington, in consequence of the recent popular election.
The Abolitionists of New England are congratulating themselves that the prospects of a dissolution of this great confederacy are now within their ken, and that there is a probability that General Taylor may the the last President of the United States; and that heir efforts, their agitations, their debates, their novements, have forced, compelled, and driven both he other great parties, Democrats and Whigs, into the same line of motion, into the same railroad track, from which now they dare not deviate until they arrive at the same terminus and result, namely, a dissolution and breaking up of the Union as it has ex-isted for more than the last half century. It is true, some of the Whig journals in this neighborhood, and elsewhere, are beginning to wake up to this peerless condition af things, and are calling upon the Legis-lature, at Albany, to pause in its action in relation to the law now before the Assembly concerning fugi-tive slaves. Among the leading journals of this class, we are glad to find that one of our contemporaries of Wall Street, the Courier and Enquirer, has just waked up from a deep dream, shaken off his slumbers, and has discovered, within the last few days, the perilous situation, not only of the Whig party, as regards the hopes of all who look to share the spoils, but also the danger to which this fair and beautiful Union is expect, if any other than the spoils of the spoils of the spoils of the spoils. osed, if any more encouragement be given to such posed, if any more encouragement be given to such anti-constitutional and disorganizing opinions. Our cotemporary denounces, with great fervor and with perfect justice, the conduct of Whig politicians and Abolitionists, both at Albany and at Washington, who have taken part in favor of such opinions, and who aided and abetted the movement of the original Abolitionists. Yet those same journals, with a weakness which is incomprehensible, and an infatuation which is not to be understood, have been the means of aiding and assisting in the election of W. H. Seward to the Senate of the United States—a man who is the representative of the opinions, principles, and is the representative of the opinions, principles, and disorganizing doctrines of the Abolitionists, of what-ever section, which they have ever uttered in the North

We do not enter into the moral and abstract question of Slavery—we do not wish to enquire or to de-cide if it be right or if it be wrong—we will not de-termine whether it be a 'curse' or a blessing; though if we compare the condition of the black race of the South, for the last fifty years, with that of the free blacks of St. Domingo and other West India islands, it would not require a great deal of asgacity to ascertain which of the two conditions is a curse or a blessing. Such reasoning is folly, on the very brink of a volcano threatening the existence of this happy Union a volcano composed of the various firebrands of the North, varying among each other in complexion and doctrines, from Garrison, of Faneuii Hall, to Seward, of Albany; but all tending to the same end—all engaged in the same pursuit of the same object, which can only terminate in the utter destruction of this fair Union and hanny confederacy. It is not time can only terminate in the utter destruction of this fair Union and happy confederacy. Is it not time for the American people, of all shades of opinion, to come forward and take that ground which may preserve the country in that happy Union which it has enjoyed, and in which it has grown up for so many past years? Those statesmen, those politicians, those editors, who are attached to either party, exhibit nothing but ignorance, weakness, folly, and absurdity. What is to be done?

The most ominous sign of the times, in connection with the future union, growth and prosperity of these States, is the pertinacity with which the ultra Anti-Slavery fanatics of the Northern and Eastern States maintain their course of hostility in disregard of the constitutional compact.—*Ibid.*

The Liberator of the 16th ultimo, we gave the following sketch of the spirit and conduct of those who have, from time to time, abandoned the old antislavery platform, become bitterly hostilet on the American Anti-Slavery Society, and lifted their heels against their old associates :—

OUR ASSAILANS. The most malignant enemies of the anti-slavery cause are to be found among those who have abandoned the old platform, for lack of principle, and to gratify their own sectiants or political partie own sectiants or political schiedy in deriding meased to admire for their unbending integrity and integrity

where the contraction of a significant contraction of a significant personal contraction of a significant pe celipse the tyranny of any ordinary tyrant. We now believe thin to be as unexcruptions as he is bigtoted, and would be tyrannical. We once convicted in, before a large audience, of making a statement
unterly untrue; and, though he had not the grace to
acknowledge his error, we still fanciod it must have
been unintentional. And when, subsequently, he
accused us of dishonesty, because we pronounced
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THE SLAVE-IMPORTING PETITION.

The petition of John T. Norton, to import slaves into Massachusetts, having been referred by the House of Representatives of this State to the Committee on the Judiciary, that Committee, on Tuesday last, reported 'leave to withdraw.' The more proper proceeding, we think, would have been not to notice the petition at all. We take it for granted, that every member of the Legislature understood it to be a sham, designed to ridicale the extravagance of some stark-staring mad abolitionists, who sent in a petition last year for a dissolution of the Union. This legislature trifing seems to us quite misplaced it may do no harm at home, but it sends abroad a story that the people of Massachusetts are gravely discussing the question of dissolving the Union and holding slaves. The joke of referring petitions of this character to the sober consideration of committees, as if they were matters deserving of serious notice, strikes us as very poor fun. If the members of the Legislature wish to unbend their minds by a little facctiousness, let them take up the Dough-nut Enlargment Bill, or the Joint Resolution to abolish Washing Day. On these topics, we think, there is no danger that they will mislead the world.—Boston Courier.

The petition of John T. Norton, to import slaves in the analytic of any other cassallant. It is quite true, we would not court such a duty; but the duty meeting us, and demanding performance, we are grateful that there is in us something to easily that the theole with control as goods.

When he petition of a goose.

When he he lies, and, we cannot help thinking, lies with peculiar meanness and malignity of any other cassalismt. It is quite true, when we midden that there is in us and demanding performance, we are grateful that the quietness that ever characterized an allowed come to be a liar, in the worst sense of that infamous word. He lies, and, we cannot help thinking, lies with peculiar meanness and malignity, there is a lart, in the worst sense of that infamous word.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. NAVAL ABUSES AND SLAVERY.

We quote the following paragraph from an article in the 'Nineteenth Century' upon 'Abuses in the American Navy,' by the Reverend Theophilus

We defy our assailant to name an anti-slavery paper or public speaker that ever uttered a justification, or an apology, for the barbarous discipline of the American Navy. On the other hand, their denunciations of these 'abuses,' and their calls for their suppression, have been frequent and earnest. Look at the recent debates in Congress upon the abolition of flogging and the grog rations in the Navy. Who were the advocates and who the opposers of that reform? Every man who sympathises with the antislavery movement, whose heart has been warmed with a spark of anti-slavery feeling, was in its favor, while foremost among the defenders of the old practice were Butler, Calhoun, Clayton, Yulee, Breese, and men of kindred spirit. Indeed, one might almost suspect slavery was the question at issue, to read the names of the debaters, and the votes on either side.

tern harem? Let him read the incontestible facts of Theodore D. Weld's 'Slavery as it is,' or Rankin's Letters, or Bourne's Picture of Slavery, together with Judge Stroud's digest of the slave code, before he repeats his extravagant and unproved assertions. It is a much easier matter to sneer at well attested facts as 'highly wrough fictions,' than to disprove the testimonies that support them.

That slaveholders, overseers and drivers are more humane than naval officers have ever mobbed and outraged and murdered men for daring to discuss their conduct, or tried in a thousand other ways, as have slaveholders, to suppress all investigation of their system?

We wish God-speed, and full success, to every effort to abolish the abuses of the navy and the navy itself, for it is nothing but one enormous abuse; but sadly is he mistaken, who hopes to help forward that good work by apologies for slavery and abuse of the abolitionists. The corrupting and hardening infit ence of slavery, more than any other cause, we believe tends to perpetuate the tyranny and cruelty of the army and navy, and the spirit of violence and oppression in all departments of society; and the triumph of no one reform would do so much for human progress as the abolition of American alavery. In working for this great object, we are working for universal humanity.

A most eloquent and graphic description TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF SLAVERY.

We quote the following paragraph from an article in the 'Nineteenth Century' upon 'Abuses in the American Navy,' by the Reverend Theophilus Fiske:

'We hear much about the evils of negro slavery at the South. Grant that all the highly-wrought fictions in relation to the cruelty that is practised by heartless overseers and brutal task-masters are perfectly true, they bear no comparison in their horrible atrocity to the appalling tyramy of the quarter-deck of our ships of war. Twelve hundred lashes inflicted by the order of an insolent post-captain, on board his ship, in one morning before breakfast, makes the pitiful seridom of the cotton-field fade into insignifucance. And yet our negro-philanthropists, who can sympathize with no suffering, can discover no slavery on earth, except it has a black skin; can hear, see, and know all these atrocious barbarities, with as much calmness and indifference as if they were pillars of ice.'

Not only is the humanity which apologizes for the American slave system, while condemning the severities of the Navy, doubtful, to say the least; but the confident assertions of this paragraph have neither fact nor reason to sustain them. Its author is either a shameless libeller, or inexcusably ignophilanthropists.' It is a fact almost too notorious to need assertion, that no men so generally and condimity the saddest of the 'little ones' of our Father, they do not forget other sorrows and woes: in assailing the giant crime of our country, they do not forget that there are other wrongs in society. They BY CHARLES C. BURLEIGH.

litionists. In stooping to raise the lowliest, and comfort the saddest of the 'little ones' of our Father, they do not forget other sorrows and woes: in assailing the giant crime of our country, they do not, like our reverend accuser, apologize for one crime, while assailing another, nor attempt to gain proselytes to their peculiar reform, by flattering popular sins. Indeed, we know of no philanthropic movement which does not receive their sympathy. In the cause of Temperance, of Peace, of Moral Reform, of Education, in efforts to save and reform the erring, the criminal and vicious, to give to labor its rights, and to man his dignity, they have been among the foremost.

We defy our assailant to name an anti-slavery paper or public speaker that ever uttered a justification, or an apology, for the barbarous discipline of the American Navy. On the other hand, their denunciations of these 'abuses,' and their calls for their suppression, have been frequent and earnest. Look at the recent debates in Congress upon the abolition of flogging and the grog rations in the Navy. Who were the advocates and who the opposers of that reform? Every man who sympathises with the antislavery movement, whose heart has been warmed with a spark of anti-slavery feeling, was in its favor, while foremost among the defenders of the old practice were Butler, Calhoun, Clayton, Yulee, Breese, and men of kindred spirit. Indeed, one might almost suspect slavery was the question at issue, to read the

5. Resolved, That we urge all colored persons and their friends, to keep a sharp look-out for menthieves and their abettors, and to warn them that no person claimed as a slave shall be taken from our midst without trouble.

no person claimed as a slave shall be taken from our midst without trouble.

6. Resolved, That the Conference of colered men, or Association, that is afraid to speak out against the monster, SLAVERY, when it has an opportunity so to do, and while its own brethren are in bonds, is not only undeserving of our confidence, but deserving of our deepest reprobation. And we further believe, that the man, be he white or colored, who, wrapped in ecclesiastical dignity, shuts his pulpit against the claims of God's suffering poor, is not only unworthy of the name of minister, but of the more honored appellation, MAN.

honored appellation, Max.

7. Resolved, That the attempt to establish Churches or Schools under the direction, and for the benefit of colored persons exclusively, where we can enter upon equal terms with the whites, is in our humble

pinion reprehensible.

8. Resolved, That attention to Education is one of the most potent means for the redemption of the most potent means for the redemption of the Half-Free and the Slave, and we therefore declare that as far as we can, we will spread that blessing, so that the blackest child of the poorest parents may

that the blackest child of the poorest parents may drink of the healing stream.

9. Resolved, That Temperance is another great lever for elevation, which we urge the citizens of this county and all others to use.

10. Resolved, That we use all of our efforts in opposing the scheme of Colonization now being urged anew among the people of the United States, inasmuch as we believe that scheme opposed to our best interest.

interest.

11. Resolved, That Love to God, Love to each other, Purity in ourselves, and Fidelity to our great cause, is the great motto which we ought to and will urge upon ourselves and our people.

These resolutions were adopted unanimously, being discussed and acted upon separately.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. W. H. Day, L. W. Minor, H. H. Pease, S. Cox, and J. Watson, were appointed to prepare an Address to the colored citizens of Lorain, and the State, to be published with the proceedings of this meeting.

From the Liberty Bell. LETTER FROM HARRIET MARTINEAU.

LONDON, July 9, 1848. MY DEAR FRIEND:

When I left your country, I thought I had seen the last I ever should see of Slavery,—except indeed with the mind's eye, from which it is seldom hidden for a day, when once the heart has been awakened to its disgust and horror. But I have been to the East, and have seen Slavery again: and I want to tell you how it snears to we there.

how it appears to me there.

The aspect of the East and West is not more dif-

The aspect of the East and West is not more dif-ferent than the aspect of Slavery in the two regions appears to a superficial observation. Your forests are not more unlike the Lybian desert,—your New England churches are not more unlike the tem-ples of Nubia,—than the Slavery of Charleston is unlike that of Cairo or Osioot: but as I can and must love forest and desert, church and temple, so I can and must hate the tyrannical institution which vitiates man in both regions alike. I will tell you what I saw.

what I saw.

The first slave I saw in the East, or was aware of The first slave I saw in the East, or was aware of seeing, was on board the steamer which took us from Alexandria to Cairo. He was the chief eunuch of the Pasha's hareem at Cairo:—a tall, meagre, forlorn looking being,—apparently a Nubian. He was handsomely dressed, and had two obsequious attendants who brought his pipe, and spread his carpet, and watched for his orders. He spent the day here in smoking his chibouque, performing his prostrations and prayers on the top of the paddle-box, and chatting with some of the passengers. At home, he passes his days,—if he is like his class generally,—in waiting on the ladies of the hareem,—romping with some, pampering the fancies of others, and playing

es his days,—if he is like his class generally,—in waiting on the ladies of the hareem,—romping with some, pampering the fancies of others, and playing the spy on them all. This being, doomed to a life of either dead apathy or raging passions, ought to be far away in Nubia,—toiling under a tropical sun, perhaps, but toiling cheerily;—in a coarse blouse instead of a superfine embroidered burnous,—with merry children instead of obsequious fellow slaves to obey his orders,—with the creak of his water-wheel, and the low of his oxen in his ears, instead of the giddy laugh and monotonous guitar of the damsels of the hareem;—and with the tenderness of a free and loving wife to welcome him home, instead of the wearisome whims or stormy passions of captive princesses. I next saw Slavery in a hareem at Cairo. A party of eunuchs held up the curtain for us to enter; and a company of slave girls received us with low obeisance, and then devoted themselves, two to each lady,—holding her by the arms to assist her in mounting the stairs, and sprinkling her with rose-water. There were many more up stairs,—some black, some white;—most of them richly dressed; all obsequious; few or none healthful or intelligent in appearance. This is not the place to disclose what I know of the life of the hareem, or to point out what any one may see that it must be,—with its pining and low self-gratulation, its vanity or mortification,—its passing triumph, or long-lowering jealousy,—its enna; gluttony, malaise, premature old age, and slow, unregretted death. I have seldom had a heavier heart than when quitting a hareem; and it was heaviest when we left behind the most brocade and diamonds, sherbets, flowers, dancing and laughing. These are the channels through which Slavery ozzes into the soul, poisoning its life as surely as the marcotic coffee, which is sometimes handed to some victim in such places, spreads the chill of death through the frame.

The next time I saw Slavery was near the first Cataract of the Nile,—at Assonan. Within an enclosur

The next time I saw Slavery was near the first Cataract of the Nile,—at Assonan. Within an enclosure were half a dozen Nubian children,—slaves, on their way down the river. Their look of freedom was still about them, and would probably remain till the strife of humanity should begin within them, or their humanity should be extinguished; for they were well fed, and their employments were such as they had been used to. The little girls,—the oldest of whom was declared to be fifteen, and her value £15,—were busy making and baking dourrha cakes for the evening meal of the party. The time for pining had not come with them; but how was it with their parents? Their mothers were now probably making dourrha cakes at home—with what aching of the heart, eye and ear for the help, the presence and the voice of the lost little one! And to some of these little ones, the day of pining must come. When the boys are in the cruel hands of the Christians (Copts) at Osioot, must they not pine for their village under the palms, beside the free flowing river Nile, which seems to them quite another Nile than that which runs by Osioot? They do so pine. Two-thirds of those who come into the hands of these cruel Christians die of their cruelty; but of the remainder, one here and there dies of home-sickness; a better lot, we should think, than that of the survivors who will forget home in a low pining after luxury, or the power to oppress men in their turn. As for the girls, we have seen what may be the prospect of some of them. And if one or another should become the wife of some man who can afford but one, what is her prospect?

'Aleo,' said a lady to an intelligent, able and

become the wife of some man who can afford but one, what is her prospect?

'Alec,' said a lady to an intelligent, able and kind-hearted young man of five and twenty, 'you think it a bad thing for your countrymen to have more than one wife; but you have not one.' 'No,' said Alee. 'I shall not take a wife until I can stay at home with her. When I can stay at home, I shall buy a white girl, and marry her.' 'But I hope, Alee, yon will take care to learn beforehand that she will suit you, as to her temper and habits. I hope you will never put her away after having bought her, so far

San San This By But do:

away from her own country.' 'That will depend on away from her own country. 'That will depend on how she behaves herself,' declared Alee. 'I will tell her that she must be good-tempered, and take care of my boys. If she behaves ill once, I will tell her strongly what I choose; and if she is ill-tempered or idle a second time, I shall put her away.' And Alee's manner showed that he was satisfied and re-

You probably know the story of Selim Pasha, and his marriage. He is now a grave, elderly man; but as I watched him in his progress up the Nile, I felt that his early disappointment, forgotten by nobody, must ever be fresh in his own mind. A beautiful wife was promised to Selim,—the Circassian slave risen into favor and power. She had seen Selim often, from the hareem; but of course he had never seen her. She loved him; and he trembled lest he should not love her. But, when permitted, at the close of the wedding ceremonies, to draw aside her veil, he found her all that he could have hoped, young, beautiful, intelligent and modest. At supper he asked her history; and found that she was a Circassian, from the same district as himself, the same village, the same house, the same parentage. She was indeed his sister. He rushed to the Pasha in an agony deed his sister. He rushed to the rasha in an agony of despair; and it was long before he recovered from the shock. He is now stripped of his power. He was deposed just before I left Cairo,—owing, it was believed, to the malice of enemies; but no trick of fortune can affect him deeply in his latter years, after a misadventure so horrible as that of his youth

I see plainly, of course, that much of the Slavery of the East is owing to the institution of polygamy. I see, also, that slaves are sufficiently provided for for life; and that most are received into family protection, and that some reach positions of power and wealth, and found great families. I see that Slavery is a much more favorable condition, in proportion to the general lot, in the East than in the West. I see too that such express attacks on the institution as feel to be equally wise and righteous in you, with reuseless in Egypt at present, while no inhabitant has the remotest idea of freedom,—political and social, —for himself or his children. I see that the men of Egypt must rise above the condition of serfdom and the women must become something better than brutes or toys, and the children must be trained to industry and hope, before any express attacks on Nu-bian and Asiatic slavery can do anything but harm. But all this does not affect the odiousness of Slavery. People may argue as they please on the questions, whether Slavery had best arise from cotton planting or polygamy, or be held fast by Anglo-Saxons in a epublic, or by Arabs under a despotism,—whether is best for a man to be sold away from his wife in irginia, or to be an eunuch in a hareem at Cairo, or or to be an ethical in a hareem at Carro, or for a woman to be ploughing under a neonday sun in Alabama or tortured by passions amidst the luxuries of Egypt; amidst all these questions, the fact remains clear to my mind, and heavy on my heart, that Slavery is odious every where, and under all cir cumstances. This is nothing new, dear friend. It is a thought older, with both of us, than our friendship: yet, after what I have seen, it is as fresh to me as if I had yesterday heard of Slavery for the first time. And I write it to you because I need and like to write you of whatever is freshest to me

HARRIET MARTINEAU. MRS. CHAPMAN, Boston, U. S.

From the Hallowell Republican RELIGION AND HUMAN RIGHTS.

'The revolutionary convulsions which now appe to be heaving society from its foundations throughout the whole of Germany, are subjecting the evangelical interest there to many complicated trials. Most un-happily, the desire of peace and quiet, so natural to devout and studious men, has been allowed to lead devout and studious men, has been allowed to lead evangelical men to appear in opposition to the revolution, and thus has rendered them obnoxious as enemies to the popular movement, and to the cause of freedom. Thus irreligion has gained the lead, and has been rampant in its hatred of Christianity. The forms of religion are rejected, and even treated with contempt; the great National Conventions at Frankfort and Berlin not only rejecting the proposition, that their meetings be opened with prayer, but allowing a clamorous outery to arise that the Germans had served God sufficiently, and must now attend to practical matters. And there appears a determination to cut off the Church from its proper influence upon education."—Indepen-

from its proper influence upon education.'-Indepen

'Most unhappily,' truly, and generations may wea away before the entire consequences of such a posi-tion wholly disappear, even should christianity be honored hereafter. As was said last week, the church seems to have stipulated with civil govern-ment for her own protection, but beyond that she was to take the side of constituted power, whatever it might be. Charles I. of England thought her vows of support to that power so reliable, that it would be safe to encroach on her own territory, and lost his safe to encrose on her own territory, and tost his head. Almost any degree of general oppression probably would have been quietly acquiesced in, if not defended, had her creed been untouched. Liberty, humanity, the rights of man, have not been deemed within her cognizance. So in Germany. When the people rise, and demand relief from civil tyranny, even evangelical christianity is found against them. Let it any wonder they append as a chest? Is it any wonder they spurn it as a cheat? A that will not take the side of justice and liberty will be rejected. The Pope tried it-refusing to maintain the liberties of the people against the tyran-ny of Austria—and is banished.

The Author of christianity announced long in ad-

vance, by the magnetic telegraph of prophecy, that He was coming to assert and defend the rights of man against oppressors;—that He would 'deliver the needy when he cried, the poor also, and him that had no helper,' 'break the arm of the oppressor,' and preach 'liberty to the captive.' He 'fulfilled all righteousness,' but his disciples have not; and the conse quence is, christianity is robbed of its chief attracion and glory, and millions are in chains. It fails the people just at the point of their greatest apparent necessities, and they scorn it. It promised them 'the life that now is;' but failing there, its offers of 'the life to come' are deemed worthless. So it will ever be. Never will she be generally embraced till she can demonstrate her fidelity and value here, beyond

what her history can yet do.

A late able writer on England shows the same sad discrepancy there. He says:-

'The most hardy Infidel will not deny that social ameliorations, and the improvement of political insti-tutions, are secured just in proportion as the ethics of n, and are recognized by its rulers; and, by a parity of reasoning, are we conpelled to conclude that the Christianity of a peop and unreal. It is a most important fact, and of the greatest significance in the estimate we are attempting to make, that Christian principle within the Church of England has never shown itself antagonistic to any of the great forms of evil which have nistic to any of the great forms of the which have been embodied, either in the government, or in the habits and practices of the people. Neither slavery nor the slave trade was attacked from 'the Church;' the criminal injustice of colonial misrule and attempt-al despotic coercion was unreproved of 'the Church.' ed despotic coercion was unreproved of 'the Church.'
The corruption of the Representative system, by which
poison was poured into the very springs of government, and outrageous immorality seated in the place utrageous immorality seated in the place s uncondemned of 'the Church.' Of the of power, was uncondemned of 'the Church.' Of the upon the general mind, we do not now speak."

And of the evangelical clergy within that church

'There has not been a full grown man amongst them and they have none trained to manhood. Their view and they have none trained to manhood. Their views, and the range of their teaching, have been narrow in the extreme. Personal picty they have cultivated, and individual sufferings they have ministered to, but they have neither been good citizens themselves, nor the trainers of Christian patriots. From the influence of their training in exclusive and aristocratic universities, and from the force of their position, as an endowed elergy, they have been uniformly found hostile to the cause of the people, and the supporters of misgovernment. Not only have they never said to to the uncause of the people, and the supporters of misgovern-ment. Not only have they never said to to the un-enfranchised—If thou mayest be free, choose it ra-ther; but they have been found the supporters of stronghanded and unjust power. These characteris-tics of the Evangelical school led the late benevolent and large-hearted Dr. Arnold to speak of the clas-with the degree of suger and contempt, foreign to his truly tolerant and charitable spirit."

And if we look to this country, it cannot escape observation that essentially the same ethics and policy have prevailed, though not always in the same degree. Here, too, where the victims of wrong were but to a limited extent within the enclosure of the church, thereby affording a higher and sadder test of her benevolence. The opinion imparted by her to society really is, that religion has practically nothing to do with politics, although they are grinding out the living vitals of humanity; and the demand for the interference of christianity has been resisted during to the present session of Congress.

protracted trial of fifteen years with all the tenacity of a death-struggle! Had the 'white' people been in the place of the enslaved, and the slaves in theirs, with religion as with us; and had it been made to hold the same attitude towards us as it has towards them, the least we should do would be to say with the poor Germans, 'We have served God sufficiently, and must treat the office processing the stream of the same transport of the same trial was treated and "We should safe treated treated to practical pasters and." We should safe treated treated to practical pasters and." We should safe treated treated to practical pasters and." We should safe treated the safe treated to the same transport to the same treated treated to the same treated to the same treated treated to the same treated treated

the poor Germana, 'We have served God sufficiently, and must attend to practical matters now.' We should say as thousands are saying, 'A religion that is not true to man is not true at all,' and probably spurn it.

All this only shows the importance of a thorough examination of the relations of christianity to civil government,—s field as vast as it is rich, yet almost wholly unexplored. The day has gone when christianity can linger about the cloister, or play the sycophant to civil tyranny without contempt. She must come forth into all the paths of human activities, assert her supremacy, prescribe her laws, and show herself a Sarier, here, as well as hereafter, if she is ever to receive the confidence of man. If she will not stand by humanity, humanity will spurn her. O could she in her history and present action show the sighing, half her history and present action show the sighing, half despairing nations, that in her are Life, and Laberty, and Peace;—could she

'Blow the trump of freedom in the despot's ear, And tell the bruted slave his manhood high;' ould she show without a blush that 'precious is his blood in her sight,' how soon would hope smile on the face of sorrow, the 'Desire of all nations' appear, and the grand 'Amen and Amen' be heard!

POWER OF CONGRESS OVER SLAVERY. Extracts from a speech delivered, last week, in the . S. House of Representatives, by Gen. Wilson, of New Hampshire, in relation to the extension of ala very to California and New Mexico.

He now came to the general question in regard to He now came to the general question in regard to the power of Congress over the institution of slavery in the Territories. It was a mere question of expediency, whether that power should be exercised or not; for he did not stop to argue about its constitutionality. The time for argument upon that question had long since gone by. Since the adoption of the Constitution, that power had been constantly exercised by Congress; and if it was competent for Coned by Congress; and if it was competent for Congress to do anything for the Territories, they could make laws for them. Slavery was a most blighting and withering curse upon every country which it infested. It passed over the face of the country like a prairie-fire, burning up every green thing upon its surface, penetrating into the very earth itself, and burning out its power of productiveness. The eye could not look out from this Capitol in any direction without witnessing this truth. The earth itself become "We know that the Capital in a long it might be proved that hundreds of slaves were already component portions of the population. One object, then, of this scheme is, to give Slavery an equal chance with Freedom in the new State; and, should it avail itself of the opportunity to found an empire thee.

We know that the Capital is a long it might be proved that hundreds of slaves were already component portions of the population. One object, then, of this scheme is, to give Slavery an equal chance with Freedom in the new State; and, should it avail itself of the opportunity to found an empire the.

We know that the Capital is a long in the proved that hundreds of slaves were already component portions of the population. nake laws for them. Slavery was a most blighting ing out its power of productiveness. The eye could not look out from this Capitol in any direction without witnessing this truth. The earth itself became vocal in attestation of it. The dumb beasts of the slave plantation, and the implements of husbandry, spoke of it; and every interest, and everything else, which came under its influence, became mvariably a most competent and reliable witness against it. And was this institution to be given by Congress to the new countries of which they were the lawgivers? Should Congress give to these Territories the same thing which our fathers comolained of at the hands of British authority, and mumbered among the causes which justified a revolution? Congress, it had been said by the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Preston.] held a trust-power for the Territories. Congress was to exercise that power for the benefit of the cest this que trust, as it had been called; and should that trust be abused by sending amongst them the blighting curse of the slave institution? Congress was bound to take care of the Territories; to exercise the trust for the benefit of those who are entitled to the beneficial use; and he felt that he sustained a share of that responsibility, and he desired so to acquit himself that, when he should pass away, when his son, now a little fellow, whom some of them had seen, when he should come up to the estate of manhood, and to perform his part among the citizens of the country, he might not be disgraced with the charge that his father had contributed to extend the blight of slavery over any portion of this country. Oh, no! He (Mr. W.) would look reverently up to the Father slavery over any portion of this country. Oh, no! ef Congress, known to be a sincere opponent of the (Mr. W.) would look reverently up to the Father of all, and fervently implore of Him to spare the child from such a reproach. Oh! may God forbid it!
On the contrary, in the proper discharge of their trust, Congress should extend to these countries the means of enabling them to improve their condition, and develop all their resources,

He said that it was characteristic of the Slave Power to accomplish all its purposes in this Govern-ment; but he declared now his belief that the time had come when its power over Congress had gone for-ever. He made this declaration, not because he had confidence in the politicians of the day—none what-ever. The politicians were as ready now to betray their constituents as ever they had been. Mr. W. said his confidence was in the People; they had taken their power into their own hands; they had brought themselves into order of battle and line, without the command of any political leader; there they stood, rank and rear rank, and each file closes in position with bayonets at a charge. They had spoken with a voice like thunder to their representatives, and warned them against abandoning the interests of their con-stituencies at their peril. The People themselves have dared the representatives to evince any sign of retreat or abandonment of their interests. The time retreat or abandonment of their interests. The time had been, when the Slave Power, if it had any special work to be done by Northern men, New Hampshire—little, unfortunate New Hampshire—would be selected to do that dirty work; but it was now otherwise, because the constituencies had taken the power out of the hands of those politicians who could betray the trust reposed in them. It had been so throughout the whole region of the North, from Passamaquoddy bay to the head of the Des Moines river; and they

were too many to be successfully resisted. Gentlemen need not talk to him, or attempt to frighten him by threats of the dissolution of the Union. He (Mr. W.) did not talk about the dissooution of the Union; he did not permit himself to think about such a thing as the dissolution of the Union; no Northern man did; he and they looked upon it as impossible. But if the alternative should presented to him, of the extension of Slavery, or the dissolution of the Union, he would say, rather than extend slavery, let the Union, aye, the Universe itself be dissolved! Never! never would he raise his hand or his voice to give a vote for the extension of slavery; for, as God was his judge, he could not be moved from the purpose which he had now an-

The difficulties which surround us, springing from this question of slavery, are the natural result of the different character of the labor of the two districts of country. In the free States of this Union, labor stands on a different footing from what it does in any other part of the world. There, labor is an independent agent. It works when it pleases, for whom it pleases, where it pleases, at what it pleases, and makes its own terms and conditions. The la-boring man stands upon his own rights. He chaffers York Observer says freely with his employer, how he shall be fed, furnished, lodged, and what sort of specific conveniences for his labor shall be furnished to him. In that free country, when a man wishes to employ a laborer, he stands on a perfect level with his laborer. The employer states what he wants done, and asks of the laborer if he can do it. If he gets an affirmative answer, the price per day, week, month, or year, is talked of and agreed upon. The laborer does not

is talked of and agreed upon. The laborer does not pull off his hat to his employer, but stands on a perfect equality with him; and when they both come to the ballot-box, there again is there perfect equality. The one has just as good a vote as the other. Was there any such labor as this anywhere else on the face of the earth? Was there such an enviable condition of labor anywhere South of Mason and Dixon's line? How was it there? It was, that if a para warded anything accomplished he had first only Dixon's line? How was it there? It was, that if a man wanted anything accomplished, he had first only to consult his own thoughts upon it. The person to do the work or labor was never consulted. And when he had fixed upon his object, he would then estimate how much it would cost him to buy so many pounds of human bones and muscles, which might enable him to accomplish his object. There was a marked difference in the two cases. And by looking into the condition of labor in France, England, Germany, or any other part of Europe, it would be found, instead of labor being the free and independent agent it was here in our free States, it was substantially a dependent agent, nothing but the complete tally a dependent agent, nothing but the complete subject of arbitrary power, with no alternative but to work or to starve. But such never had been, and by be no longer controlled by the State I state I

high degree of industrial prosperity.

The speech of Gen. Wilson is said to have been of the most eloquent and impressive delivered at the present session of Congress.

Was to strike for it winds to have been who had the command of our troops in the city of Mexico. And it is probable that Cuba would have been annexed, had certain changes in our country

From the National Era. THE TERRITORIAL BILLS.

The first bill brought forward by Mr. Douglass, The first bill brought forward by Mr. Douglass, as we have seen, was summarily despatched by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. The second bill introduced by him defines the boundaries of California, and provides for the organization of a State Government in New Mexico, (to which it leaves a strip of two or three degrees on the Pacific coast,) when the population shall have reached the requisite number.

Mr. Hilliard, in the House, has given notice of his intention to propose a substitute, containing provisions like those of the Senate bill, for the Territorial bills, when they shall be taken up; and a few days since, while the Fortification bill was under cons amittee of the Whole on the state of the Union Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, delivered an elaborate speech, explaining his scheme, and enlarging upon its merits. He, too, seemed to admit the probability that California would be a non-slaveholding State; but throughout he proceeded on the assumption that all the rest of the territory, whether annexed to Texas, or set apart under a distinct Territorial Government, would be the heritage of Slavery. In fact, he proposed this scheme to Southern men, as the only one now left by which they could carry their peculiar institution (Slavery) to the Pacific! (Mr. Hilliard, who thus seeks to export Slavery to the shores of the Pacific, is a Methodist preacher.)

preacher.)
All these projects propose to authorize the forma-tion of a State Constitution in California, and pledge ion in California, and pledge the faith of Congress to its admission as a State, on one condition only—that its Constitution be republican in form. The Government of South Carolina, under which more than half of the inhabitants are held in slavery, is republican in form. So was that of Rome a republican form of Government, at the very moment when Slavery was blasting the fertile fields of Italy; and Athens enjoyed even a democratic form of government, while the large majority of its population

was in servile bondage.

Should any of these bills pass Congress, and Califormia apply, with a republican form of Government in her hand, for admission as a State, the faith of our Government would be pledged to grant admission, though the new Constitution should tolerate Slavery, and though it might be proved that hundreds of slav

not yet found an open advocate in a single member of Congress, known to be a sincere opponent of the

we must not overlook the fact, that the emigratio to California is from the *slaveholding* as well as non-slaveholding States. Numerous companies of adven-turers are in formation all through the South and Southwest, and many vessels have already sailed from Southern ports. That the large planters, to any considerable extent, have yet commenced migrating, we do not suppose; but we know from sufficient testimony, that not a few of the class of smaller slaveh ny, that not a few of the class of smaller slaveholders are now on their way, with their slaves with them, to the Pacific shores. A citizen of Virginia, who has personal knowledge of what he affirms, assured us, a few days ago, of this fact; and, soon after, we learned that Colonel——, of Missouri, had set out with eight slaves, intending to prepare a home in California, and then return for the rest of the slaves, and his family. Doubtless he is one of many. Now, need we be told that, wherever slaveholders go, one of them will be more than a match for five non-slave. of them will be more than a match for five non-slave holders? The hundreds of thousands of white people in Kentucky are ruled by some thirty-one the slaveholders—the whole number, according to the Auditor's books. It will be so in California, unless the People there, now, institute at once a Provisional Government, and prohibit Slavery, or unless the Congress of the United States do this service for them. The plan of Mr. Douglass will not go into operation nigrants now on their march. about to start, shall have arrived; and then it is to be carried out under the auspices of the acting Governor and associate authorities, in the employment of the United States; whom, doubtless, ere this, the Executive in Washington, ever vigilant, and peculiarly so at this time, over the interests of Slavery, has de-spatched instructions calculated to defeat, if possible, any manifestation of the popular will against Slavery. No one, who recollects the pertinacity of the Administration on this point, its complete identification with the slaveholding interest, its great energy, its sleepless vigilance, and its unscrupulous policy, can doub

In view of all these facts and probabilities, how car any true friend to the maintenance of free institutions in the Territories treat with toleration this Douglass project?

SLAVEHOLDING DESIGNS ON CUBA.

There can be no doubt of the determination of the Slave Power to obtain by revolution, fraud, or pur chase, the annexation of the island of Cuba to this country, at a day not far distant. Our readers have been apprised, that an effort was made in the U. S. Senate, a short time since, to procure from Presiden Polk information as to whether our government had made any overtures to that of Spain for the purchase of that island, but it was not successful. Alluding to this matter, the Washington correspondent of the New

Mr. Foote of Mississippi rose, and asked Mr. Miller, if, in the event of his ascertaining that any cor ler, if, in the event of his ascertaining that any correspondence or negotiations in reference to this subject have actually taken place, he was prepared to assume a hostile attitude to the annexation of Cuba? Mr. Miller replied: 'I do not hesitate to say, I shall be opposed to it at all times, and under all circumstances.' Mr. Foote rose, and made a reply: 'That if such be the purpose of the Senator from New Jersey, he will find himself in an awkward position in less than four months, for the President elect is decidedly in favor of the Annexation of Cuba, and has so declared himself.' Upon this the question was taso declared himself.' Upon this the question was ta-ken, and the call was laid upon the table, by a vote of

This subject is one of deepest interest to the cour try, and the refusal to grant the call is the best proof try, and the reusal to grant the call is the loss proof that there is something hid which must not be revealed. It is probable that, in the progress of this correspondence, our minister at Madrid has been in the dark, or has wisely, and from policy, purposed to be so. The chief agent, so far as our government is concerned, has been an enterprising young gentle man, Mr. T. C. Reynolds, holding the position of Sec man, Mr. 1. C. Reynoids, holding the position of Secretary of Legation to our minister, Mr. Saunders Our minister, as is usual now a-days, knows nothing of the language of the court to which he is sent, and this great defect is supplied by the talent and acquirements of the Secretary to the Embassy. This gentleman has been ambitious of gaining distinction to himself, and an Island to the country, of the work or to starve. But such never had been, and by the blessing of God, never would be, the condition of the free laborers of the North; and he gave notice, that the time had now fully come when they would be no longer controlled by the Slave Power of the South—a power which was constantly exerting itself to prostrate the just political influence of the free labor of this country; and to check, restrain, and embarrass that free labor in its efforts to attain to a high degree of industrial prosperity.

been such as to favor the plan of Southern politicians

en this subject.

I hope a motion to gain this information may ye I hope a motion to gain this information may yet be successful. Let the country see the whole field of operations—the object to be attained, and the ends for which the peace of this country is to be jeoparded. For this is a plan to be kept in abeyance, like the purpose of the Russian Cabinet to gain Constantinople formed a century since, and which waits for the golden opportunity; so the annexation of Cuba is the fixed and final readve of Southern slaveholding Statesmen. This is never to be relinquished, and if need be, is to be made the party cry, and perhaps with entire success at a coming day. 'An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.'

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT.

U. S. Senate, Feb. 20.

Mr. Hale presented two petitions of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the abolition of slavery and the slaver trade in the District of Columbia, and that slavery may be excluded from the territories

possess exclusive jurisdiction.

Also, two petitions from citizens of Pennsylvania asking the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and the prohibition of slavery in the Territories belonging to the United

Also, two petitions from citizens and female inhabtants of Pennsylvania, asking the abolition of slavery

throughout the United States.

Also, from citizens and female inhabitants of Penr sylvania, asking that slavery may be excluded from the territory acquired from Mexico; that slavery may be abolished in the District of Columbia, and all other places where Congress has exclusive jurisdic-tion; and that no State may hereafter be admitted into the Union, whose Constitution tolerates slavery. The motion to receive these petitions being objected to, they were ordered to lie on the table.

LAUGHABLE SCENE.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas notices a laughable scene which occurred in the House the other day. Judge Meade, of Virginia, in an excited manner, was catechising Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, when the Speaker good naturedly reminded him that it was not in order to take the floor from another gentleman. Whereupon Mr. Meade inspections of the duplicity of his character, we will specimen of the duplicity of his character, we will

'Is it in order, sir, for me to ask a question in this

case?

'Certainly, sir,' replied the Speaker bowing.

'Then, sir, it is in order for me to say that this cas involves issues that will shake the Union to its centre shouted Meade.

shouted Meade.
'It is in order for the gentleman to make such a remark if he pleases,' quietly rejoined the Speaker.
A low murmur of laughter passed over the House.
The idea of making a case of dissolution out of poor Pacheco's negro was so droll, that no one but a mad man could keep from smiling.

Some further idea of the spirit that prevails in this states when formed he are the speaker of the hore.

Some further idea of the spirit that prevails in this matter may be formed by another remark of the honorable member from the Old Dominion.

'If this bill is rejected,' said he, 'and other kindred measures pass by the majority, I would not give a snap of my finger for the Union!' And the gentleman gave the finger and thumb of his dexter hand a very profound snap, as he uttered this very profound remark; all of which, no doubt, produced a very profound sensation on the House, and will produce a still more profound sensation on the country.

OUR REPUBLICANISM.

We stated recently that France had recognized the independence of the Republic of Liberia, and had sent an armed force to aid in the suppression of the slave trade on the coast. The British Government has done the like manly thing, and issued orders to the commanders of their African squadron to place a number of vessels at the service of President Roberts for any efficient action against the slave trade,

when necessary.

By late letters from London, it appears President

two governments. the United States, a name that lives above all others, should be first to put out the hand to stay the progress of those principles, the defence of which called forth the warm life-blood of our fathers a willing offering?

We cannot but hope the regeneration of the public mind in this country, which is now going on, may yet bring our practice up to our professions.—Providence Transcript.

From the New Concord Free Press.

TO GEN. Z. TAYLOR, PRESIDENT ELECT. slaves prior to your inauguration.

your slaves demand of you on the basis of

Because you are about to enter upon the duties the texecutive office fined with one who is enslaving hundreds of his fellow creatures, and reducing them to the level of brutes, shutting them out from the light of the gospel, and depriving them of the various means of temporal and eternal happiness.

4. Because you are about to enter so lucrative a

situation that you will not need to live upon the fruits of the unpaid labor of slaves, who have already, by their sweat and toil, without renumeration, procure

for you a princely fortune.

5. Because such an act of emancipation would not only meet with a heart-felt welcome, and with the warmest gratitude of the hundreds of bleeding hearts which you are now crushing, but would gain for you the noblest meed of praise from millions of rejoicing

ABOLITION.

Denounce Abolition! Why, every true reforme Denounce Adolition: Why, every true reformer is an abolitionist of the straightest sect. No progress in government, humanity, or public morals, can be effected without abolishing the old forms, old heresies, and old wrongs that have in past ages fastened themselves upon society and its institutions. Making one man by force of fraud the property of another, is the greatest of all crimes; and the individual or the men who are striving to prevent such a descertice.

which has uttered many a severe word against the abolition movement. 'The earth moves.'

The Liberator.

BOSTON, MARCH 2, 1849.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE LYNN PIONEER.

Among the journals that have made the conspicuous for their abusive and malevolent spirit to-wards the American Anti-Slavery Society as an association, and towards its most prominent supporters personally, for several years past, has been the Lynn Pioneer. It is owned by a person who once actively supported the Society, but who, like many others, abandoned it for any other reason except that of a abandoned it for any other reason except that of a constant of the cause o abandoned it for any other reason except that the beautiful state of the cause of the heart-felt sympathy for the slave, and an absorbing slave. Religiously, the old bond between the North regard for the cause, over all personal considera-

of the United States.

Also, a memorial from the Kennet monthly meeting of the religious Society of Friends in Chester county, asking the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and all other places where Congress of Columbia, and all other places where Congress the abolitionists in this part of the country are too well aware to need any special information. failed to secure the respect and confidence of those with whom he attempted to identify himself for a time. on the old anti-slavery platform, and whom he grossly flattered in the vain hope of effecting his own personal ends, he revealed the true spirit by which he was animated in scurrilously assailing, on every occasion the Executive Committee of the American A. S. Society, the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Society, personally and collectively, and seeking to disparage and injure those societies to the extent of his Billingsgate ability. With such an antagonist, it was impossible for us to prolong a controversy We never waste our ammunition in such a direction. We therefore barely noticed his treacherous behavior in the Liberator, and left him to pour out the vials of

specimen of the duplicity of his character, we will tate that, in this country, after his defection, the great object which led him to attend the anniversary meetings of the Massachusetts and New Hampshire State Anti-Slavery Societies, the New England Convention. &c., seemed to be to declaim against the enormity of having a chairman to preside, or a secretary to record the proceedings! It was tyranny, he maintainedand, in the plenitude of his liberty, he would not deign to recognise a chairman-not he! He went for 'free meetings,' at which every one might speak to any extent, on any subject, without being amena ble to any rule of order. In the Pioneer, his sneers at 'Corporations,' 'Boards' and 'Boardship,' were very frequent. Well-he goes to England, and the first thing he does is to act as secretary of a Temperance Convention, organized and conducted in the most absolute manner, in which no real freedom of speech was tolerated for one moment. He next goes to Brussels, and there contrives to get himself appointed secretary of the Peace Convention. More recently, he has occupied the chair at a public meeting in England, and is 'grateful for the smallest favors,' in this line of distinction. Such behavior requires no com ment.

For some months past, the Pioneer has had a nev editor in the person of GEORGE BRADBURN. Partaking largely of the spirit which animated his malevolent predecessor toward the Liberator, its editor, and the 'old organization,' he has dealt freely in the Roberts was engaged in negotiating a treaty with same kind of invective and defamation against the Great Britain, which is said to be most liberal, and based on the principle of perfect equality between the any notice of his assaults ; but the diatribe from his pen any notice of his assaults; but the distribe from his pen which we have copied on our first page, seems to recognise the Independence of that Republic; which, in the providence of God, has grown up out of our effort to get rid of our free colored citizens. Had this republic been made up of white-faced pirates, whose business it should be to protect and facilitate the slave trade, President Roberts might have expected better success. The United States have, for forty years, resused to recognize the Republic of Hayti. A vigorous and growing commerce was springing up between ous and growing commerce was springing up between ous and Hayti. This was sacrificed to the dark spirit (at which place he was then residing,) less than us and rayt. In swars sacrined to the dark spint of slavery. Impetuous speeches, and loud threatenings, were poured out without stint in opposition to that recognition by Southern Statesmen. This, President Roberts should have known. He should have remembered the measures adopted by the South, assisted by the North, to compel the transportation of sisted by the North, to compel the transportation of the colored people who make up his colony;—not forgetting that two hundred and fifty thousand slave-holders rule this country almost as absolutely as Nicholas rules Russia. Then what better should we expect than to be repulsed? But, thanks to uprising humanity, the old world is springing up from her long ages of vassalage—overturning thrones and monarchies; coming into republican life, grasping and pushing on the cause of Freedom. Africa herself may yet outstrip us. Shame on our republican hypocrisy! Who that has a drop of the blood of 766 running in his veins does not feel his heart swell with indignation, and his cheek crimson with shame, that the United States, a name that lives above all others, should be first to put out the hand to stay the progress meetings, pronounced it to be highly inconsistent for any abolitionist to give his vote for 'Tippecanoe, and Tyler too.' This decision Mr. Bradburn took in high dudgeon; he ridiculed it, he denounced it, he protested against it, in his own peculiar style, just as he now treats the Disunion doctrine; he occupied columns of the Liberator in his endeavors to prove it to be little better than an arrogant assumption, and to show that abolitionists might and ought to vote for Sir.—You are respectfully but earnestly requested Harrison and Tyler. Knowing how sensitive he was The reasons are,

1. Because the law of God says to you, 'Let the petuous was his spirit, we scarcely made a comment to the slightest criticism, and how irascible and imsed go free.'
Because it would be an act of humanity which round, he saw that he had been in the wrong, and so

the duties We cannot trace his present bitterness of mind to of the highest office in the gift of the nation; and it anything (strange to say) but to the decision of the is a disgrace to the American people to have the American Anti-Slavery Society, and its auxiliaries, chief executive office filled with one who is enslaving as to the incompatibility of any abolitionist voting to sustain the American Constitution and Union, on the ground of their pro-slavery character. It was a hard case, to be sure, for one, politically ambitions, to be identified with those who were resolved to disfranchise themselves for conscience' sake. What hope or chance of political preferment, under such circumstances, while the present Union lasts? None whatever, of course. This was worse than pronouncing it wrong and inconsistent for abolitionists to vote for 'Tippecanoe, and Tyler too'! The only way, however, in which Mr. Bradburn can escape from the conclusion to which the 'old organization' has arrived on this subject, is to assert that the U. S. Constitution contains no compromises in relation to the slave · During the past year, he has compelled his wife

be effected without abolishing the old forms, old heresies, and old wrongs that have in past ages fastened themselves upon society and its institutions. Making one man by force of fraud the property of another, is the greatest of all crimes; and the individual or the men who are striving to prevent such a desecration of human rights are entitled to respect above all reformers. To be an abolitionist of all abuses, of human slavery, as well as the thousand wrongs that meet us on every hand in the constitutions, laws and conditions of society, should be the desire and aim of every citizen; for every man has a deep interest in the welfare of the masses around him. We are an abolitionist in this sense, and trust we ever shall be, so long as we find human abuses to expose, or errors to correct.—Onondaga Standard.

Pretty well for a paper of the old Hunker type, which has uttered many a severe word against the ab. covers with fulsome panegyric the man who has dis-carded her, but who is still sacredly bound to regard himself as her husband.

system; but is, and was intended to be, an anti-s very instrument. If this is indeed his real opinion (and he says it is,) he certainly cannot cry out against the Disunion doctrine as an impeachment of his cosistency; for that is deduced from the universal admission (both by the courts and the people) as to the existence and binding obligations of the horrible existence and bluding thoughtons of the normble compromises referred to. Deride, rave, scoff who will, the issue presented by the American Anti-Sh. very Society in this great struggle for the liberation of our enslaved countrymen is as broadly distinct, ts logically exact, as morally consistent, as mightily ef. fective, as was ever presented in any conflict of and the South has been greatly weakened, but it re quires to be broken. Politically, the bond is yet strong, but wearing away daily. The dissolution of the Union is the abolition of slavery. Once, the town of Lynn was famous throughout

the land for its anti-slavery zeal, liberality, readings to meet every emergency, and fidelity to the cause.

It was 'the banner town' in the Union. In no other place did the advocate of the slave find such a willing. ness to hear, or meet with so warm a reception That spirit has fled; where once all was enthusiasm, all is now apathy; alienation has taken the place of co-operation, and the slave's advocate visits the place with reluctance rather than with glashess. To what this is owing, except to the banefu' influences of the Pioneer, we know not, So, too as it relates to Essex County. That County was once foremost in the Commonwealth, in the number, activity, and generous assistance of its abolitionists; now the anti-slavery torch burns dimly, and the love of many has waxed cold.' We believe this is owing to the same cause Wherever the Pioneer has circulated, it has sown the seeds of division, retarded the progress of convenien excited personal jealousy and distrust, and operated like a blighting frost in early spring-time. Though it has walked on stilts, and 'uttered great swelling words' about its broadly reformatory spirit, there is no evidence in any quarter of its salutary influence Even in its advocacy of a good cause, it has done that cause no good, by the bitterness of its spirit, by the coarseness of its invection, and by its palpable destitution of moral feeling. We see no hope of its improvement, under its new editor; as it grows worse instead of better. Never was a man more out of his sphere than he is in such a position. Without selfcontrol, utterly ungovernable in his feelings, ridica-lously inflated by self-conceit, unable to state or to argue a proposition except in the most extravagant terms, and answering an opponent by calling him a 'dolt,' 'blockhead,' rascal,' scoundrel,' or 'liar,' he is no more qualified to be the conductor of a reformatory journal than a madman is to guide the helm of the ship of State. We now take our leave of the Lynn Pioneer, grant

ing it full permission to assail us as often and as scur-rilously as it chooses with absolute impunity.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE

Considerable sensation was created in the House, a few days since, by the presentation of the following petition by Mr. Mayhew, of Tisbury, from one of his constituents :-

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, is General Court assembled:

The undersigned, a resident in the town of Tisbury, in Dukes county, would most respectfully request your honorable bodies to pass a law, permitting him to import from the slaveholding States one of two slaves, and hold them in perpetual servitude, for the purpose of cultivating his farm; and as in duty bound will ever pray.

JOHN P. NORTON. vill ever pray. Tisbury, Feb. 10th, 1849.

Mr. Baronass of Doston considered the potition an insult to the dignity of the House, and thought that

the petitioner ought to have leave to withdraw.

Mr. Stowe, of Springfield, hoped the petition would receive the same direction as other petitions relating to slavery, namely, a reference to the Judi ciary Committee.

Mr. KINSMAN, of Newburyport, supported the withdrawal. The petition was evidently not senous-was not sent in with any expectation that it would or could be granted.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Groton, said the House had no right to assume that the petitioner was not sincere He might think he could work his farm to advi tage with slave labor, and might not know of any legal or constitutional difficulty in the way. Mr. R. advocated its reference in the usual manner. He said it was no more unreasonable or disrespectful than petitions presented daily for the secession of Massachusetts frem the Union, &c. He also said that it would be a violation of the right of petition, which is extended to every citizen of this Commonwealth, to refuse this prayer the customary consid-

eration allowed to all petitions, when respectful. Mr. Mansa, of Quincy, made a few remarks to the same effect, and the petition was referred to the Com-

nittee on the Judiciary, by a vote of 93 to 63. The assertion of Mr. Boutwell, that this petition was no more unreasonable than those which are 'presented daily for the secession of Massachusetts from the Union,' shows that he knows how to play the demagogue, and is wilfully blind to all moral distinctions. Who John P. Norton is, or what was his real object in sending such a request to the Legislature, we cannot ascertain; but we think the House acted very properly in receiving and referring the petition. Perhaps Mr. Norton had come to the sensible conclusion, that Massachusetts, having found no difficulty in swallowing a camel, need not strain at a gnat-in other words, having entered into partnership with slaveholding States, and consented to be one of the watch-dogs of their slave system-and being willing to allow persons to be seized and claimed as slaves on her soil, and hurried to the Southern plantation—need not affect any conscientious ecruples in view of his very moderate request to be allowed to import only two slaves to cultivate his farm on Cape Cod, but might grant it with the utmost

propriety! The Courier pronounces the petition 'a sham, designed to ridicule the extravagances of some starkstaring mad abolitionists, who sent in a petition last year for a dissolution of the Union.' When citizens of Massachusetts (to say nothing of other grievances) are literally clanking their chains as slaves on Southern plantations, or confined in Southern dungeons as felons for no crime, and no relief can be given to them, if it is a mad proposition to ask Masachusetts to declare the Union at an end, then has radness become the highest patriotism. Last year, he Washington correspondent of the Courier could write in this style, without eliciting a word of disap-

'The free States have the power in the Senate to bread the ordinance of 1787 over the territory in a uestion, if they would. But they will not. So true is, that, touch whatever part of our national affairs but will, by following the circle, we come round to us point at last, to wit: We are a slavery government, and under slavery influences, and THERE IS TO REMEDY BUT IN DISUNION.

During the past week, the Resolves from the Senate, in relation to keeping slavery out of California ad New Mexico, have been before the House, and, ter speeches by Messrs. Upham of Salem, Hopkins of Northampton, Curtis of Boston, Walker of North Prookfield, and others, adopted—one in the negative.

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prehend, that, for a long time to come, any conrable number among us will embrace latitudina on [i. e. rational] sentiments on the subject of intion'; in the next, he thinks that there is danthat 'young men, candidates for the sacred office, ad, perhaps, on the main doctrines of grace, but tinctured with an exotic transcendentalism. from time to time knock at the door of our Asations, for a license to preach the gospel'-and y. The dissolution of question will thus come up, Whether unsoundthe subject of inspiration shall be an insuperas famous throughout barrier, when the candidate is otherwise generalal, liberality, readiness and, to ministerial fellowship. The writer hopes fidelity to the cause. the time is 'eternally distant,' when the right Union. In no other d of fellowship will be intelligently and deliberave find such a willinga y given to any such candidate. the young men alluded to only knew the nature so warm a reception. as taken the place of

WHOLE NO. 946

NSPIRATION AND THE MINISTRY.

ervatory' for March, on the authority of the d Scriptures in matters of faith and practice."

his is the title of a leading article in the 'Chris-

article has been elicited, we are inclined to think,

ne recent Biblical discussions in the Liberator; however this may be, it indicates that the ortho-

dogma about the scriptures is fast losing its dechold on the minds of many even in the orthodox

one breath, the writer says, 'there is no reas

scope of the gospel, and were truly enlightened its spirit, they would never 'knock at the door' my sectarian Association, for a license to preach gospel. They who ask permission of a conclave to preach, making its approval or rejection final the case, are in a besotted state of mind; for it perly belongs to no body of men to determine that at authoritatively; and the body claiming such er, and exacting such obedience, is guilty of a fold outrage-imposture and tyranny. Not by will of men, but by the will of God, does the true sess go forth to proclaim the truth, ' whether men hear, or whether they will forbear.' The Protat mummery of 'consecrating to the work of the nistry' is to be classed with the Catholic, and both to be repudiated with righteous scorn and disgot by every free-born soul.

he Observatory, while contending for an inspired Picustean bedstead, says 'there have always been a les of difference on the subject of inspiration, in arthodox community.' But why should there be shades of difference tolerated? Is inspiration tially shadowy and dark? Where shall the stopp g place be, and who shall assume the right to say inquiring mind, 'Thus far shalt thou go, but further' Whose 'shade' of opinion shall be pron meed a little too dark for the orthodox standard? ly, this is like trying to determine in this country, precise shade of complexion at which a citizen a to be a white man!

The thought is consoling to the Observatory, that ugh there are orthodox differences of interpretaa, there are none as to the authority of the record "It' But let us see, according to its own showing, what this assent to the authority of the record

Geological science has demonstrated that the Mocosmogony, as popularly interpreted and received, an absurdity. The statement, that the heavens and earth-with bird, beast and man-were created precisely six days of common reckoning, and are only out six thousand years old, is so irrational, that, acding to the Observatory, 'already theology, by ny of its soundest teachers, concedes what geology t demands as to the original creation, namely, that ook place at an unknown but immense period of se before the world was fitted up for the immediate upation of man.' The question then arises-'Is ere not room for both parties to retain their orthocy'-by a process of India-rubber interpretatione one as an orthodox (!) geologist, and the other as orthodox theologist? Undoubtedly—nothing is ier than to make black white, and white black, by ological jugglery. Thus- without misgiving as the divine authorship of the sacred record'-the chodox theologian may suppose, with Professor colliman and others, that the term translated days, in r version, significs epochs, each perhaps of immense ration; and so make out, as he has done, a Scripral cosmogony which shall harmonize with the sucsions of geological eras.' Or he may suppose that, a miraculous effort, the Almighty saw fit to furh and beautify, 'literally in six days,' for man's to human mind some hireoglyphic or parabolic repreatation of the great fact, that God made the world,

further light' !! There-if this be not the art of theological shuffling ade easy, we know not what to style it. So much relying on 'the authority of the record itself'! o doubt it is a very important matter that young n, 'candidates for the sacred office,' should believe its authority in full-provided any body can tell at it really is, what it enjoins, and how far it ex-

Even the orthodox world does not stand still.

furnished it for man.' Nay, more—'he may say

inkly, that he does not understand what the Holy

irit intended to teach respecting the creation of the

orld, but that he holds the subject under advise-

ment, (!) as he does many of the prophecies, waiting

reat progress,' says the Observatory, with charm-; ingenuousness, and to escape being impaled upon horn of a dilemma, has been made in the scice of hermaneutics since the middle ages, and escially since the commencement of the nineteenth intury; and every year is shedding new light on is important part of theology. The great astronom d facts of the Copernican system are now univerisphemy when he teaches them, nor does the most lous biblical student feel troubled about them.' lanks to whom? to the church or clergy? to theogical necromancers or ecclesiastical owls? Noese all conspired to quench the light of science, to ny the truth of astronomical discoveries, and to ake the great book of nature subordinate to Hebrew rehment, in point of authenticity and veracity, unthe rising tide of popular intelligence threatened to erwhelm them, if they did not quickly change cir position. 'Every year' they are performing exctical somersets, in order to keep pace with the owth of knowledge, and the advancement of sciice, and thus to save the infallibility of the record. their hands, the scriptures are a mass of dough, hich they are prepared to mould into any shape, cording either to the ignorance or the enlightenment the public sentiment of the day. As for the Bible, eir pretended reverence for it (with here and there a exception) is either a sham, or the result of a percious superstition. They will use it to crush every ew reform that takes the field, but always make it inform to what is respectable and popular in their ly. To-day, it is safe, fashionable and advantage-18 for them to preach that the Scriptures are all dinely inspired, and the only rule of faith and pracce. Hence their dogmatism, zeal and insolence on is point. To-morrow, let it be neither safe nor adantageous for them to preach that doctrine, and they ould not have another word to say about it. Their istory, as a class, from the days of Constantine to the resent hour, runs all one way—no matter whether atholic or Protestant. In time-serving, double-dealag, and the black arts, they throw far into the shade he whole race of politicians. They have no other God cfore their eyes but the God PUBLIC SENTIMENT. hey believe in no other Bible than that of POPULAR

PINION. They believe in the advantage and duty of

Take, for example, the names of the editors of this | Committee, but I have done perhaps as good a ser-

speudo' Christian Observatory'—a magazine which, in spirit and dialect, may be justly called the Bennet's Herald of Orthodoxy in New England:—Nehemiah Adams, D. D., J. A Albro, D. D., E. Beecher, D. D., E. N. Kirk, A. W. Cluer, W. A. Stearns, A. C. do something to help the cause along. I have now Thompson. In what relation do these men stand to been a constant reader of the Liberator for the last Thompson. In what relation do these men stand to public sentiment, on any subject? What cross are they manifestly bearing? What are they doing to jeopard their reputation or worldly comfort? In what do they exhibit the least moral courage? Wherein do they exhibit the least moral courage? Wherein do they resemble Him whose ministers they profess to be, who made himself of no reputation, and identified himself with the oppressed and needy of his day? What struggling reformatory movement are they willing to aid? In this very number of the Observatory is a notice of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, written for the meridian of South Carolina, and principles, or lower its tone, one jot. There will be ty, written for the meridian of South Carolina, and principles, or lower its tone, one jot. There will be teeming with abuse. The Society is sneered at as found friends enough to sustain it through good re-'this mighty little faction,' whose 'outrageous vio-lence and folly' have retarded the success of the cause present position of elevated morality. W. B. of emancipation ' by a half a score of years at least'-'No Union with Slaveholders!' [two centuries used to be the original charge.] Its

THE PUGITIVE SLAVES. WESTBORO', Feb. 20th, 1849.

ionaries and disorganizers, who were once detested, then laughed at, and now pitied'-as an 'unchristian DRAR SIR :

members are represented as 'a mere handful of vis-

and in a vicarious atonement.

has it aided the cause of science or human elevation?

The rationalist will affirm truly,' says the Observ-

be noted. For taking a similar view of this matter

of revelation, and honestly carrying it out, how many

vials of priestly malignity have been poured upon the

magazine becoming tinctured with infidelity?

ery. It is merely a theological shuttlecock.

great amount of unpaid labor.

In behalf of the Committee,

and friendly responses that have been promptly made

NORTHAMPTON WATER CURE, Feb. 20, 1849.

I learn by the last number of the Liberator, that

its friends would give it a living support by sub-

scribing five dollars instead of two dollars per annum.

Believing its existence to be of vital importance to

the cause of human freedom and progress, and feeling

it to be the duty of all, who can spare the means,

to aid the cause in this way, I take pleasure in remitting the enclosed three dollars, to be credited with the

two dollars which I sent some time since, for one year's subscription to the paper.

D. RUGGLES.

me as pledged to pay into the treasury of the Libera-

I regret that I do not feel able to send the five dol-

tor, five dollars.

Very respectfully,

SOUTH HINGHAM, Feb. 20, 1849.

NEW IPSWICE, Feb. 19, 1849.

J. CUSHING.

to the foregoing appeal :-

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

erew passing resolutions defining what a true Chris- Coming into this town on Tuesday, I was informed tian Church should be,' which is 'equal to a knot of that there was to be an Anti-Slavery meeting in the gibbering fiends, in some corner of pandemonium, evening, to be attended by three fugitive slaves,voting that no place ought to be regarded as a real heaven, where fire and brimstone are not the prevailthe 'evangelical' editors of the Christian Observatory

Hall filled to overflowing, with persons anxiously hold to the anti-slavery cause in the year 1849; and awaiting the arrival of the three representatives fro as their scurrilous magazine is recommended by such the land of chains and slavery. At the appointed men as Moses Stuart, Leonard Woods, Ralph Emertime, Wm. Brown and friends came in, and no little son, B. B. Edwards, and Rufus Anderson, they unsupported by the sudience, especially questionably represent the views and sentiments of when they beheld, in the person of Mrs. Craft, the the orthodox body throughout the land. Be it so. features and complexion of an Anglo Saxon sister.

The religious combination which takes sides with the man-thief shall in due season be broken into by Rev. Mr. Brown, after which Wm. Brown adfragments, even though it believe in the plenary in- dressed the audience in a speech of one hour's length. spiration of the Scriptures, in the doctrine of total de- He compared, in a very forcible and eloquent manner, pravity, (which it almost demonstrates to be true,) public sentiment with the law of the country, and as an illustration of the power of the former over the 'When the Unitarians,' says the Observatory, 're- latter, he referred to himself and friends, Mr. and Mrs. jected the Bible as of plenary authority, they set them- | Craft; who, although they were, according to the law selves afloat on a sea of doubt and speculation.' The of the country, the property of the Southern slave-Unitarians we leave to speak for themselves; but we holder, nevertheless, there had been created through cannot help asking, what has orthodoxy gained by the efforts of the anti-slavery people, a public senti its belief in the doctrine of plenary inspiration? Has ment, which the slaveholders too well understood to it thereby been rendered more humane, more virtuous, make the attempt to regain their property. Wm. more honest, more regardful of the rights and interests of mankind, than the party rejecting it? What dience Wm, Craft, late of Georgia.

light does such a belief throw on any subject, or how Mr. Craft related the incidents of his own and wife's escape from the thraldom of American Slavery. Let an honest and truthful answer be given to these His simple but graphic story drew forth repeate inquiries, and it will be seen that the doctrine alluded bursts of applause from the audience, and the eager to is of no practical utility whatever. To make it a desire of all present, at the close of the meeting, in test, therefore, of religious character is sheer effront- pressing forward to congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Craft upon their escape from the tyranny of the South. gave the most conclusive proof that public sentimen atory, 'that no clear contradiction of the revelations of nature can be of divine origin.' Let this admission vi

WILLIAM AND ELLEN CRAFT. Nовтивово', Feb. 16, 1849.

head of Thomas Paine! Are the editors of this FRIEND GARRISON:

Agreeably to a notice in the Liberator, W. W. 'Nature is from God,' says the Observatory, 'and Brown and Wm. and Ellen Craft, the fugitives from so, we affirm, is the Bible. Both are revelations, and slavery, held a meeting in the Town Hall. At neither can contradict the other.' Very positive, very an early hour, the house was densely filled. Friend oracular, this; but we beg leave to entertain a doubt on this point. That Nature is from God, we believe; Craft gave a thrilling account of their escape; and oh, that God has made a Book, as he has made Nature, we what a breathless anxiety was felt as he proceeded do not believe. The proposition is, upon its face, an Liberty was then given to ask him questions, which absurdity. Nature no man can mutilate, suppress, was promptly met. Friend Craft is the man for whatforge or curtail; but a piece of parchment can easily ever he shall undertake; and the way he disposed of be treated in this manner. Nature is true and un-erring; but a book may contain a thousand errors, slavery asked who was Governor of Georgia seven mingled with much that is true and excellent. It is years ago. William not being ready for it, one of the in the power of men to destroy one book as well as audience immediately put the same question to the another; it is not in their power to destroy Nature; gentleman—Who was Governor of Massachusetts therefore, though it is true that Nature is from God, seven years ago? It was a clincher—he could not it does not follow that the Bible, as a book, is also come it-and the way they clapped was a caution Then went round the whisper-I want to hear his TO THE PRIENDS OF THE LIBERATOR.

It is well known to all interested in Reforms that friends of the slave were confirmed, and new converts a paper cannot, while the uncompromising advocate of made to the anti-slavery faith. Then came the sepan unpopular cause, subsist on its subscription list. aration; and what a rush, not to the door, but to cial use, 'a world which he had ages before called If the Liberator has been, during the last few years, in take the hand that was so lately in chains! To any sense or to any degree an exception to this rule, have seen such a shaking and bowing would have paid you for all your toil and labor. I wish in my s was never intended as a detailed account of the ler and manner of creation, but only to convey to human mind some hirsoglyphic or parabolic repreits usefulness, and from pressing into its service a up a collection of twelve dollars, and sent them on their mission rejoicing. When in spite of all this, it has been obliged to look to its friends for aid, the weight has, from va-

LYMAN ALLEN.

rious causes, fallen on very few shoulders. I believe you would not that this should continue so to be. The plan suggested by the Financial Committee Last year, the freedom-loving, slavery-abhorring seems exactly adapted to remedy it, to secure such reccipts as will relieve it from the necessity of a crip-spirit of the good people of Southboro', in Worcester pling economy, and from pecuniary embarrassment. County, was nobly manifested in a long array of sig-Experience has shown that it will not do to raise the natures to the Disunion Petition to the Legislature price generally. The Committee recommend that those This year, though there are not over 250 legal voters who call themselves its friends, and value it as it de- in that town, 185 have affixed their names to a simiserves, appreciating the benefit they have derived lar Petition! Of the remainder, not more than twen from it, should pay five dollars, instead of two, for the ty refused to sign it—the others were from home, of copy they take for their own use, leaving them free, were not called upon. Besides these 185 legal voters, of course, to distribute as many copies as they choose 192 non-voters have added their signatures to the same Petition-making 377 in all! On the anti-Could a hundred names be subscribed to such a hanging Petition, 289 names were obtained—130 vo plan, and surely that is a small number, we should re-ceive \$300 more than usual; and with this slight addition, the income would fairly cover the expenses of the paper; and the weight would rest, as it should, on the shoulders of many, instead of leaving some half dozen to make up and any make up and the weight would rest, as it should, on the shoulders of many, instead of leaving some half dozen to make up and any make up and the shoulders of many instead of leaving some half dozen to make up such sums, when necessary. I when they go together.' To Southboro' belongs the credit of leading the way in the new and blood-to suppose it necessary to suppose it necessary. less revolution for liberty and emancipation, as Lex-Any one disposed to co-operate with us in this plan will please send his name, immediately, to R. F. Wall-

cut, 21 Cornhill, Boston; or give it to some agent of HEARING BEFORE THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE The Judiciary Committee, to whom have been referred the Petitions for the peaceful Secession of Massachusetts from the Union, will be addressed by Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison, in behalf of the Petitioners, this [THURSDAY] afternoon, at half The following are among several other kind past 3 o'clock, at the State House.

> INFORMATION WANTED. William Volantine, no amed William Robinson, who was once a slave in Baltimore, and now living in New Bedford, wishes to know where his brother is, who was a slave in the same place, but came from Baltimore about three rears since to Philadelphia. His name was Joshua Volantine, but he received the name of Daniel Cromwell. The desired information, if it can be given by any one, may be sent to the Anti-Slavery Office, 21

the attention of respectable and responsible colored families in Boston, to the brick houses which are advertised in our columns, this week, to be let at a low DEAR SIR-The call in the Liberator of last week rate, for their special accommodation, in Second Street for further aid in behalf of the old pioneer sheet, I Place. It is seldom they have so good an opportunihope will be fully responded to. You may consider ty to obtain neat and convenient tenements.

To Correspondents. Two letters from William Goodell, in reply to Henry C. Wright, on the Bible question, are on file for insertion. The letter of Nathan Evans, of Pa., is received. For the reminiscences sent to us by J. F. H., of lars recommended by the Chairman of the Financial Cleveland, Ohio, we are much obliged.

of the police and watchmen were injured.

IRELAND—Suspension of Habeas Corpus. It has been recommended by the Lord Lieutenant to renew for a limited period the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act in Ireland, and the bill has already been read a first time in the House of Commons. In the powerful language of Lord John Russell, it is deemed unwise 'too soon to loosen the bandage from the wound, which might again bleed, and with reference to which it is necessary to take every precaution.'

France The objects of the conspirators are said to have been these: To dissolve the National Assembly, and to establish a Committee of Public Safety; to annul the Constitution; to imprison the Bonaparte family; to suppress the liberty of the press for two years; to suspend personal liberty for three months; to try by commission all those who have taken part in the proceedings against the insurgents of months; to try by commission all those who have taken part in the proceedings against the insurgents of June; to pay the interest of the debt in paper money; to establish the right to labor, dissolve the National Guard, adopt the red flag with the triangle of association, and establish progressive taxation, with conficentian of the word of

Guard, adopt the red flag with the triangle of association, and establish progressive taxation, with confiscation of the property of emigrants, &c.

When the troops were everywhere in position, and the people at the highest excitement, Louis Napoleon rode all round Paris. He was received everywhere and by all with rapturous demonstrations of personal homage. Cries of 'A bas les Ministres,' mingled with those of 'Vive la Republique,' 'Vive Napoleon,' 'Vive l'Empereur.' One accountbays that he answered, 'You shall have a new Ministry.'

Numerous arrests were made. All the assembled members of one club were seized, and it is said that evidence of a serious conspiracy were discovered.

evidence of a serious conspiracy were discovered. Colonel Forestier of the National Guard, and M. Colonel Forestier of the National Guard, and M.D'Alton Shee, a peer of the Monarchy, are compromised, and were sent to prison. One Lecointe was seized by some National Guards, to whom he boasted that he knew a person who would 'bring down the President of the Republic.'

In the re-organization of the Garde Mobile, it appears that of the 13,000, about 2000 have refused to report this, military management.

pears that of the 13,000, about 2000 have leaded renew their military engagements.

A proposition has been laid before the Assembly by M. Lucien Murat, exclaiming on behalf of the heirs of Joachim Murat, exc. King of Naples, certain parts of the state property which had been conferred on him the state property which had been conferred on him by the Emperor.

Stolling and her refusal to live on a slave plantation

THE object of this Journal is to explain, in a manner of the causes of difficulty between Mr. and Mrs. Butler was her fearless expression of anti-slavery by the Emperor.

M. Thiers has left Paris for Lille, where his father-in-law, M. Dosne, lives. It is understood that the reason of his quitting the capital is the annoyance and danger to which he has been subjected for a con-siderable time from a set of ruffians, who send him anonymous letters, threatening his life.

Five of the murderers of General Brea and Capt.

Mangin were sentenced to death by the Council of

War of Paris.

War of Paris.

Austria and Hungary. The Austrians have suffered several reverses in Hungary. Jellachich has been defeated, and has retreated on Pesth.

An Austrian bulletin announces a defeat of the rebels under Bem, at Hermannstadt, on the 21st uit.

The Breslau Gazette says the Magyars have still considerable force in Upper Hungary, under Gorgy on the Theiss, under the orders of Kossuth; in the Banat, holding in check the Servians; and in Transylvania, under Bem. These forces can maintain themselves for

TURKEY AND GREECE. Letters from Doride, in Greece, give an afflicting and frightful description of the country. Political vengeance and brigandage are mixed up to an awful extent; murder and pillage are the order of the day; and the Government appears either imbecile or callous.

ITALY. It is said that Austria has protested against the intervention of Spain in favor of the Pope.

Intelligence has been received by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Paris, that 20,000 men had been sent by Radetzky to re-inforce the besieging corps before Venice, which it appears is to be vigorously

out to him 12,000 crowns as the price of blood. This was done in order to get rid of a person whose revelations might have unmasked those who placed the was adopted, nem. con. poignard in his hands.

the sick and friendless, is not Miss Dix, as we at first the sick and friendless, is not Miss Dix, as we at first conjectured, but Mrs. Farnham, widow of the late Thomas J. Farnham, who lately died at San Francisco, and who, several years ago, published a narrative of his travels among the Rocky Mountains, and in mencing at 3 o'clock, P. M., and will probably conmencing at 3 o'clock, P. M., and will probably conmencing at 3 o'clock, P. M., and will probably con-

UP While the Dog Law was under discussion in our House of Representatives the other day, a wag-gish member sent a private note to the Speaker, pro-posing that the subject should be referred to Messrs.

The Harbinger of New York, announces in the last number that it will hereafter appear either as a Monthly Magazine, or as a Weekly of smaller dimensions, the object being to bring its expenditures more directly within its income.

To George Copway, an Indian Chief of the Chippewa tribe, visited the State House on Friday, and obtained permission to address the members of the Legislature and others, in the Representatives Hall, on Friday evening. His subject was the condition of the Indian tribes of the West, and his object is the amplioration of their condition.

Apply to Wender Phillips, 26 Essex street, or Mrs. Garnaut. 26 Albany street, Boston.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Europa, for New York, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday evening, last week, at 5 o'clock, and her news was expressed to St. John, N. B., and thence transmitted by telegraph to Boston, reaching Boston, on Thursday night, in season for publication in the paper of Friday morning. This is an entirely new mode of communication, and will anticipate the arrival of the steamer at the American ports, by two or three days.

The Europa did not arrive at New York until Saturday morning at 7 o'clock.

Commercial affairs look well. In nearly every decrease of the present county, on the 21st of the present in Queen Anne's county, on the 21st of the present

months. James Ewerk, white man against whom there were five indictments for abducting the same laves, was traided in two cases. His trial on the common of t

The packet ship Waterloo, Allen, from New York to Liverpool, was only sixteen days from port to port.

Steamer America, Harrison, had a very quick run from Boston, having made the trip in a little more than eleven days.

Lord John Russell has announced his intention of again introducing a measure to enable Jews to sit in Parliament.

In 1848 the number of chargeable letters delivered in the United Kingdom amounted to 329 millions, an increase in nine years of 253 millions.

Ineland—Suspension of Habeas Corpus. It has been intoxicated.

REFOT AT PORTLAND. The city authorities of Portland haveing issued orders against the celebration of Washington's Birth Day, by burning tar barrels in the evening, some boys who disobeyed the ordinance were arrested and taken to the watch-house. A crowd of some five hundred men marched up, and demanded their release in twenty minutes. This not being complied with, the mob, proceeded to more active measures. A battering machine, in the shape of a stout ladder, was procured, and door, shutters, saahes and glass were stove in, and the boys were released. Several of the police and watchmen were injured.

FEARFUL MORTALITY ON SHIPBOARD. A despatch

FEARPUL MORTALITY ON SHIPBOARD. A despatch from Philadelphia announces the arrival at Delaware Breakwater on Monday of the British ship Cambria, from Londonderry for New York, in distress, and short of the necessaries of life. Fitty-dive passengers died on the passage, and seven more were taken ashore and buried. The revenue cutter Gallatin afforded the necessary relief. Ice. We learn from the Bunker Hill Aurora, that

the ice crop of Massachusetts has been secured in good condition. Not much less than three hundred thou-sand tons of ice have been cut in Massachusetts for home consumption and exportation the present year. DARING ROBBERY IN PHILADELPHIA.. Last week,

Beebe and Ludlow, porters, carried two bags of gold to the Mint, and while delivering one, the other was stolen, containing seven thousand dollars. The thief

feeling, and her refusal to live on a slave plantation owned by her husband in Virginia. THE BLACK TONGUE. Several deaths from that

terrible disease, the black tongue, have occurred in Augusta, Kentucky. The heads of patients swell immoderately, the tongue protrudes from their mouths, eyes glaring, and the whole face is discolored and horribly distorted, ending speedily in death.

Kentucky. The bill to modify the Slave law of 1833 has passed both branches of the Kentucky Legislature, and become a law. It provides that men may bring into Kentucky as many slaves as they please for their own use, but requires that they should not dispose of them for five years.

DEATH OF A SWISS HISTORIAN. Letters from Zu rich announce the death, in that, his native city, of the Swiss historian and philologist, John Gaspard Orelli, aged sixty-two. M. Orelli took an active share in the liberation of Greece; and on the establishment o its independence, the government of that country sent him letters of naturalization in a box of gold.

The Richmond papers announce the death of Samuel Shepherd, Esq., the late Public Printer of

Fire—Loss of Lapr. The house of a man by the name of Cruzer was destroyed by fire at Rossville, Staten Island, on Friday night. Mr. Cruzer and wife, and a man who was lodging there, perished in the

ANTI-SABBATH CONVENTION

At the close of the ANTI-SABBATH CONVENTION held in Boston in March last, the following resolution

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet one year hence, in the city of Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, at such time and place as the Publishing Committee shall appoint.

tinue in session the two succeeding days; and they General Taylor arrived at Washington on Fri- cordially invite all persons, who feel an interest in the important object of the Convention-which is, the Hon. John Wales has been elected U. S. Senator from Delaware, in place of Mr. Clayton, resigned, shape of sabbatical penal enactments—to secure the Wm. H. Earl, of this city, cut and put up right of every man to worship God according to the on Monday and Tuesday, one ton of ice every two minutes, for ten hours;—ice ten and twelve inches thick: so we are told.—Neteark Advertiser, Thursday. the law—to meet and consult together for its furtherthe law-to meet and consult together for its further ance in the land, and throughout the world.

> HENRY C. WRIGHT, FRANCIS JACKSON, CHARLES K. WHIPPLE, JOHN W. BROWNE, Boston, Feb. 20, 1849.

For a child, just arrived from Cuba, about eight years old, free born, an orphan,—whose color, and the fact of his mother having been once a slave, made his friends desire that he should leave Havana,—a home For a child, just arrived from Cuba, about eight

Mrs. GARNAUT, 25 Albany street, Boston.

TAKE NOTICE.

WILLIAM W. BROWN, accompanied by the Georgia fugitives, will hold meetings as follows:—

At Fall River, Saturday and Sunday, March 3

At Fall River, Saturday and Sunday, March 3 and 4.

At Taunton, Monday, March 5.

"Hingham, Thursday, "8.

"Lowell, Saturday and Sunday, March 10 and 11.

"Waltham, Wednesday, March 14.

The above meetings will all be in the evening, except those on Sunday, which will commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. The friends of the cause in each place will please see that notice is given.

LECTURES TO LADIES.

LECTURES TO LADIES.

Mrs. PAULINA S. WRIGHT proposes to give a second course of Lectures to the Ladies of this city, on the subjects of ANATOMY and PHYSI-OLOGY, illustrated by a fine French Apparatus, the Modells de Femsue, or Artificial Female Figure, and a complete set of life-size Anatomical Plates, and Papier Mache.

This course will treat of the peculiar constitution of Women, and their Diseases, and Physical Education of Children. The Lectures will also be illustrated by appropriate Models and Drawings,

The Lectures will be given at Washingtonian Hall, Brounfield street.

rounfield street.

Tickets for the course \$1. Single lecture, 25 cts.

Mrs. Wright is permitted to refer to the following

Dr. Valentine Mott, Dr. E. Parmly, Dr. Samuel L. Griswold, Dr. A. S. Ball, Dr. Edward Bayard, Dr. John D. Russ, Dr. John B. Rich, Isaac T. Hopper, Rev. John S. C. Abbott, New-York; Rev. Mr. Brainard, Dr. Wm. Elder, Philadelphia; Dr. Bailey, Dr. Dunbar, Ballimore; Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Port Physician Research cian, Boston.

MRS. WRIGHT'S LECTURES. At the close of Mrs. Wright's first course, the ladies organized a meeting, and passed the following resolutions:-

Resolved, Innt we, members of Mrs. Wright's class in Anatomy and Physiology, have listened with intense interest and admiration to her course of lectures—that she has treated the subjects with great delicacy, and with such clearness and force, as to carry conviction of their importance—and that we hereby express our warmest gratitude for the pleasure and instruction we have received.

we have received.

Resolved, That we deem it the imperative duty of every woman, to gain a knowledge of the human organization, and the laws of heath, that she may be the better qualified to prevent suffering and disease, and thereby prolong life.

Resolved, That each of us, as an act of love to human will endeave to his as an act of love to human will endeave to his as an act of love to human will endeave to his as an act of love to human will endeave to his as an act of love to human will endeave to his as a second to be act of the second the second to be a second to be act of the second to be a second to

manity, will endeavor to induce others to attend the second course of lectures, and thus judge for themselves whether Mrs. Wright is not generously acting in a noble and appropriate sphere.

Mrs. A. R. BRAMHALL, Pres.

HUMAN CULTURE.

TOMAN COLITORS.

To Ma. A. Bronson Alcorr proposes to hold a course of Six Conversations at his rooms in West street, on CHILDHOOD—its Parentage, Planet, Talents, Tempetations, Discipline, and Destiny, with readings from the inspired teachers of mankind interspersed. The course will commence on FRIDAY EVENING, March 2d, at 7 o'clock, and will be continued on the following Friday. tinued on the following Friday evenings. Tickets at one dollar, for the course, may be obtained at Miss. F. P. Peabody's book-room, No. 13 West street.

e. F. Peabody's book-room, No. 13 West street.

e. Mr. Alcott meets a class of young ladies for readings and conversations, with special reference to self-culture, on Mondays, from 10 A. M., till 2 o'clock, P. M., at his rooms, No. 12 West street.

March 2.

LECTURES IN HYANNIS.

JOHN M. SPEAR will lecture before the Hyannis Female Anti-Slavery Society next Sunday even-ing. He will give addresses also on Crime and its Treatment, in the morning and afternoon of the same day, in that village, if a suitable place can be obtained

HENRY WATSON, a fugitive slave from Mississippi, and Charles Steams of Boston, will speak on the subject of slavery, at Wost Cambridge, on Saturday and Sunday evenings, March 3d and 4th.

THE RELIGIOUS UNION OF ASSOCIATIONISTS hold public meetings every Sunday afternoon, at Washingtonian Hall, in Bromfield street, under the direction of William H. Channing, the services commencing at the usual hour. The seats are free. All are invited to attend.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL, AND HERALD OF REFORMS. FOR 1849.

JOEL SHEW. M. D., EDITOR.

popular favor, and which, in efficacy to cure and prevent disease, is unparalleled in the healing art. This system embraces a wide range of particulars, all of which may be stated in the general term.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HEALTH. Bathing, Clothing, Air, Ventilation, Food, Drinks, Exercise, Tobacco, or whatever tends to the preservation, or the destruction of the body or mind, will be treated in this Journal.

THE WATER-CURE,

Now well established, is peculiarly favorable to the treatment of the maladies, both chronic and acute, to which the human body is subject. We hope, also, to teach our readers the best modes of FREVENTING, as well as Cruina disease. well as cuning disease.

REFORMS,

Of whatever kinds, we shall promulgate as we think they deserve, and endeavor to adapt our Journal to the wants of every family in the land.

Will be published monthly, containing thirty-two large octave pages of the best matter, with reference to the application of this system, together with an interesting Miscellany, on the following TERMS IN ADVANCE:

SINGLE COPY, ONE YEAR, \$1 00 FIVE COPIES, ONE YEAR, 4 00
To receive attention, letters and orders must, in ALL cases, be POST-PAID, and directed to

FOWLERS & WELLS, CLINTON HALL, 131 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Volume Eleven commenced January, 1849.
All subscribers will commence and close with the

POSTMASTERS, TRACKERS, and CLERGYMEN, are

uthorized to receive subscriptions for these Journals. Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill, is agent for Boston.

To be Let,

THREE brick Houses in Second street Place, containing nine rooms each, with Cochituate water, convenient for two families. They will be let to respectable and responsible colored families, at the low spectable and responsible colored families, at the low rent of \$180 each. Apply to H. COLBURN'S Hat Store, or to J. B. CLAPP & SON, Real Estate Brokers, corner of Portland and Sudbury streets.

March 2.

Copartnership Formed.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership in the business of Block Tin Workers and dealers in Glass, under the firm of SMITH, OBER & CO., their place of business being that of the late firm of SMITH & CO., Nos. 2 and 3, Haverhill street, where they will manufacture and keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of

BRITANNIA AND GLASS WARE, at the lowest prices. Dealers are invited to call and

THOMAS SMITH,
REUBEN H. OBER,
D. B. MOREY.
Boston, Jan. 24, 1849. 3m Feb. 9

BARKER & CHASE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FLOUR, GRAIN AND PILOT

BREAD, 43 COMMERCIAL-STREET, BOSTON.

the House, and,

out of California Salem, Hopkins Walker of North

in the negative.

ar national affairs re come round to slavery govern-and THERE IS ON. es from the Sen-



From the Boston Atlas.

BRINGING THE YANKEES TO TERMS, 'If this course be taken, (a dissolution of the Union, command the world, and soon bring pedlars suing at our feet for admission on with the South.' Hon. Mr. Iverson, in the Southern Secret Convention.

Ho! Iverson, you're talking loud; your words ar full of hoasts:

You threaten sorrow to our cots, and sadness on our

Would you, in truth, bold Iverson, sever the bonds is And bring us crouching to your feet, and begging for your chain ?

I pray you, think a moment, now-your words are past recall-

If you would truly leave us here, to totter to our fall ? Have you so feeling for our state, so piteously weak, That you would leave to any fate our little Northern clique?

Are there so means to ward the blow? and must w share your guilt, And see your curse brood o'er the lands for which

our blood was spilt? Must we, to hold your favor yet, acknowledge trade in

By shelt'ring, 'neath our eagle's wing, the huma cattle pen?

No! no! we thunder in your ears; our mountain echo, no! We dare you to fulfil your threats-we brave your

threatened woe. The Yankee blood is not so chill, nor Yankee strength

so slight, As thus to quake at threatened ill, or turn from res

We sue to naught that's here on earth, or any where but Gon! And, least of all, will we e'er bend to any traitor's nod.

Yes, Iverson! bold Iverson! and all your vaporing We brand you TRAITORS to the State, and recreant t

And if (which God forefend, indeed) rebellion is un

A sight will rise upon your gaze, which will 'com mand the world. The NORTH, with all its free-born strength, in hamlet

and in town, Will raise its million sinewy arms, and causu REBEL LION DOWN!

With what stifling emotions of heart-rending suffering does Mrs. Butler pen the following lines, in relation to her unhappy wedded state!

UPON A BRANCH OF PLOWERING ACA-

CIA. BY PANNY KEMBLE BUTLER.

The blossoms hang again upon the tree, As when with their sweet breath they greeted me Against my casement, on that sunny morn When thou, first blossom of my spring, wast born. And as I lay panting from the fierce strife With death and agony that won thy life, Their snowy clusters hung on their brown bough E'en as upon my breast, my May-bud, thou. They seem to me thy sisters, Oh, my child! And now the air, full of their fragrance mild, Recalls that hour; a tenfold agony
Pulls at my heart-strings as I think of thee. Was it in vain? Oh! was it all in vain? That night of hope, of terror, and of pain, When, from the shadowy boundaries of death, I brought thee safely, breathing living breath Upon my heart? It was a holy shrine, Full of God's praise—they laid thee, treasure mine ! And from its tender depths the blue heaven smil'd, And the white blossoms bowed to thee, my child, And solemn joy of a new life was spread Like a mysterious halo 'round that bed. And now how is it, since eleven years Have steeped that memory in bitterest tears Alone, heart-broken, on a distant shore, Flowers which the spring calls from this foreign earth, Thy twins, that crowned the morning of thy birth. How is it with thee-lost, lost, precious one, In thy fresh spring-time, growing up alone? What warmth unfolds thee-what sweet dews are

Like love and patience, over thy young head? What holy springs feed thy deep inner life? What shelters thee from Passion's deadly strife? What guards thy growth, straight, strong, and full and free,

Lovely and glorious, Oh! my fair young tree? God-Father-thou, who by this awful fate, Hast lopp'd and stripp'd, and left me desolate ! In the dark, hitter floods, that o'er my soul Their billows of despair triumphant roll. Let me not be o'erwhelmed! Oh! they are thine, These jewels of my life-not mine-not mine! So keep them that the blossoms of their youth Shall, in a gracious growth of love and truth, With an abundant harvest honor Thee, And bless the blight which thou hast sent on me Withering and blasting, though it seem to fall, Let it not, Oh, my Father! drink up all My spirit's sap-so from this fate shall grow The palm branch for my hand and for my brow, With which, a hopeful pilgrim, I may tread The shadowy path where rest awhile the dead, Ere they rise up, a glorious company, To find their lost ones, and to worship Thee!

SONG FOR THE TIMES.

Hope, brothers hope! for the happier day That peers through the distant gloom; Think not the sorrows that round you play, For ever shall be your doom. Lose not your faith in the good and the true-In love, with its soothing strain; But hope, brothers! hope that your homes so true, May echo with mirth again!

Morning may rise with clouds on his brow. And wrath in his flashing eye-May read in his fury the old oak bough. And scatter its leaves on high; But his anger abates, as Time unrolls The day from his mighty coil;-Then hope, brothers, hope! let it fill your souls, To lighten your weary toil!

Black Error may sit on his blood-stain'd throne, And rule with a despot's hand-

His kingdom may reach from the farthest zone, To our own dear native land; But the day shall come when his broken shield Will rank 'mong the things that were ;-Then hope, brothers, hope! to despair ne'er yield-'Tis noble to hope and to bear!

For sure as the proud careering steed Bounds o'er the iron plain, And vies with the whirlwind's utmost speed, As he drags on the joyous train-And as sure as the wire, with electric tone, Bears peace on its trembling wing, So sure will bright Truth ascend the throne Then, brothers, let's hope and sing !

Reformatory.

THE SABBATT

Harrison Co., Ohio, 2d mo. 11th, 1849. FRIEND GARRISON:

Sabbath. One day was no doubt set apart from the best of motives, for the purpose of worship. When veneration controls the human feelings, its natural language is-Lord, thy will, not mine, be done. Hav-

astounding success which has attended its use of the broad-axe and sledge-hammer warfare for the last on page tenth of the first number of the last on page tenth of the first number of the last on page tenth of the first number of the last on page tenth of the first number of the last on page tenth of the first number of the last on page tenth of the p

readers are also patrons of the Phrenological Journal, ient.

licited the animadversions of our correspondent.]

tisement upon the executors of evil, and likewise to battle down the evils themselves. Conscientiousness, too, when it sees a wrong, is very likely to rouse just indignation, and inflict punishment upon the doers of wrong; and Causality at first says, 'He breaks Law, let him suffer.'

let him suffer.'
Yet is this not the superficial, instead of nome exercise of these faculties? Grant all that is claim—that the evil is most glaring, and is perpetually ifficing an incalculable amount of human suffering granted that it violates every principle and precept right, and saying nothing about those extenuation circumstances, such as ancient usage, univercustom, inconsiderateness, etc., which mitigate to criminality of the actors, yet is not every combationed of obviating evil itself an evil, and is not all designed.

language is—Lord, thy will, not mine, be done. Having no will, men can do nothing, and hence the practice of abstaining from secular business. Inasmuch as veneration is the only element in the human mind that furnishes felicity without alloy, it is hard to say too much in favor of its cultivation. It is the strong hold of safety in all possible extremities, and is appropriately termed the sheet-anchor of the soul. Veneration ceases to control the mind when men undertake to force persons to observe the Sabbath. Combativeness and self-esteem are the movers of this project, and they produce misery when active; and as far as the present case is concerned, obviously without foundation in the Constitution of the United States.

None that have intelligence commensurate with their zeal will attempt to compel others, by penalties, to observe days and times for worship; because the attempt appeals to an adverse element in the mind, and the object they expect to advance is thus defeated.

When men meet to encourage the growth of veneration, they dislike to have benevolence appealed to as much as reason. Persons who meet to excite benevolence, would consider a discourse on theology very much out of place. Inasmuch as nothing can hards and smile, having in his hands some choice bread match and solice is the savery much out of place. Inasmuch as nothing can hards and smile, having in his hands some choice bread match mild mands and self-esteem are the movers of this project, and they produce misery when active; and so far as the present case is concerned, obviously without such produce misery when active; and so far as the present case is concerned, obviously without foundation in the Constitution of the United States.

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When men meet to encourage the growth of venerati

nevolence, would consider a discourse on theology very much out of place. Inasmuch as nothing can be well accomplished without concentration of effort, would it not be well that the first day of the week be appropriated to worship, and some other day be set apart for the exercise of benevolence (say the last fifth day in each month?) Then the two commandments, on which hang all the law and the prophets, would stand a chance to be fulfilled. None can be Christians without loving God supremely, and their neighbors as themselves.

I like all writers to be as brief as possible, and

neighbors as themselves.

I like all writers to be as brief as possible, and therefore conclude.

Thy friend and brother.

M. T. JOHNSON.

PROGRESS — DENUNCIATION.

The second number of the Phrenological Journal comes out decidedly against 'denunciation' as a means of reform. Its editors 'used to think, that existing religious sects must be demonstrated them with sledge-hammer and broad-axe severity. They think they have now 'progressed somewhat in a knowledge how to take them.'

They now think it is not best to 'right them,' but to 'coax' them, by 'showing them a more excellent way, and saying but little about their errors.

Any more?' inquired one. 'Abundance; follow me, and you are welcome to all you can eat,' he and severed. One followed, then another, and a third, and after seeing and tasting, beckoned the others to come likewise. One after another, they all left the bad food, and regaled themselves on the good, and thanking their apostle for conducting them to so bounteous a supply of such delightful fruits.

Exactly so with all attempts at reforming mankind. Pitch at them with harsh epithets, and call them fools and devils, and they will hate you, and cling to their vices the harder; but just present to their consideration the superior excellence of truth and right, without even so much as attempting to their vices the harder; but just present to their consideration the superior excellence of truth and right, without even so much as attempting to their vices the harder; but just present to their consideration the superior excellence of truth and right, without even so much as attempting to their vices the harder; but just present to their consideration the superior excellence of truth and right, without even so much as attempting to their vices the harder; but just present to their consideration the superior excellence of truth and right, without even so much as a stempting to their vices the harder; but just present to their consideration the superior excellence of truth and right. Without even so much

to 'coax' them, by 'showing them a more excellent way, and saying but little about their errors.'

So enamored are they of this new discovery, that they play some strange antics off before the world in announcing it.

I sincerely hope that the esteemed editors may not prove themselves justly obnoxious to an accusation akin to that once brought by one Festus against the apostle Paul. But on what other grounds can we account for the following strange talk? On page 54, vol. xi. No. 2, of the Journal, they say, 'Soourge them, [the churches,] and they at once retire within their hide-bound enclosure of rites and creeds, stop their ears, and utterly refuse you audience, besides hating you cordially, JUST RECAUSE you tell them the truth.' Now turn to page 57, same number, and we find it averred that 'men never are nauseated by truth itself, but by the bitter drugs stirred into it, by its imperfect administrators.'—'None hate truth, but all love it; and the worse they are, the more bland and delightful its influence upon their souls.'

'Remember this, ye hated reformers, it is you that they and makes them free they are, the more bland and delightful its influence upon their souls.'

'Remember this, ye hated reformers, it is you that they play some strange antics off before the world in announcing it.

And do not most reformers make an almost fatal mistake on this point? Do they, after doing their utmost to present it in the most attractive light, rest the case on this simple point—the EFFICACY OF TRUTH? Truth is mighty. Its innate force no human mind that comprehends it can, by any possibility, resist. Denunciation is weak, is pernicious to any cause, and doubly so to this. The true, philo-point and well as practical way to overcome evil, is with good. Men are to be induced to renounce error, not by attempting to tear it from them, but by showing them what is so much better that they will gladly make the exchange. Denunciation prevents their hearing the truth; and yet it is this very truth which alone can make them fre and delightful its influence upon their souls.'

'Remember this, ye hated reformers, it is you that are hated, and hated because HATEFUL.'

So, friend Garrison, the Southern slaveholder does not hate anti-slavery truth, not at all. If it had not been for your 'hateful' manner of administering it, in the Liberator, you would have been more highly esteemed than any other editor in the nation, and the Liberator would have been the most popular paper in all the land, sought after and cherished by the most invoterate slaveholder for its bland and delightful in. inveterate slaveholders, for its 'bland and delightful inthere upon their souls'!

Again, page 53, the Journal says—'Religion, like
governments, takes no forward step till goaded on to
it by the groungests and ridicule of its oppositely. 'Yet,' it continues, 'is this just the very best way to to take it, so sugaring over truth, religious truth, reof them forward? In the same breath in which it affirms that neither church nor government will take any step until moved by argument and ridicule, it enquires if it would not be 'easier' to get them along by 'coaxing.'

This sudden conversion of the Journal to the coaxing system, seems the more strange, in view of the astounding success which has attended its use of the

present volume, it tells the public that it numbers its converts made 'directly' by itself, during that time, by 'tens of thousands'; besides 'hundreds of thousands' made by 'proxy.'

It seems to me, Mr. Editor, the Journal's usual wisdom does not avail it, when it so suddenly repudiates a means that has been attended with such size.

And here I shall be met, at the very outset, by nearly all reformers, with the palpable assertion, that men hate truth—that it is inherently repulsive to them. No such thing. Truth is naturally delicious to every human being. All love it as they love life itself. Even the most depraved love it; and love to renounce error. Any other supposition charges God foolishly, and belies human nature. There is a constitutional adaptation between truth and the human diates a means that has been attended with such signal success, and adopts in its stead one that has often been tried without any very decided beneficial results, viz. trying to convert men from their sins, without plainly telling them in what their sins consist. out plainly telling them in what their sins consist.

The editor of the Phrenological Journal has hither to done a good service to man, by faithfully telling the truth plainly in his own way-by acting out himself.

I believe it to be well nigh impossible for him to sus-In believe it to be well nigh impossible for him to sustain successfully an assumed character. Indeed, the new rule is most clearly violated in the first article that follows the one that has been the subject of remark. Page 63 rather sharply denounces an individual as 'a fool'; indeed, the article itself furnishes a pretty respectable 'denunciation' in the following sentence: 'Remember this, ye hated reformers, it is you that are hated, and hated because hateful. Reform and perfect yourselves—learn rightly to administer truth, and people will love you and the truth you devote the proportion to the degree of perfection with which it is presented. There is a sublime beauty, a renovating power, a delectable sweetness, a bewitching loveliness in truth, which delights all who perceive its existence. No maidea, arrayed in all the attractiveness of female perfection, is as inherently lovely or beloved by all—savage and civilized, bad and good—as truth is inherently ravishing to the derawd and debased, as well as good and holy. It is like healing ointment to the festering wound; like cooling water to the parched traveller; like bread to the starving mendicant. None hate it, but all love it; and the worse they are, the more bland and delights all who per in the judgment of the American Phrenological Journal. Is not this 'progressing' backwards?

Springfield, Jan. 31, 1849.

P. S. The foregoing article has been prepared for the Liberator, because it is believed that many of its left and proper in the judgment of the American Phrenological Journal. Is not this 'progressing' backwards?

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and because it was thought that the latter periodical Too many reformers become so, because their own and because it was thought that the latter periodical did not partake enough of the character of a miscellaneous publication to warrant the expectation that it would publish it.

E. W. T.

We copy, below, a considerable portion of the article from the Phrenological Journal, which has e-like the properties of the thundered and the properties of the prop to their names happily or unhappily circumstanced in life, particularly in matrimonial life, and sum up, and you will be surprised that not one of them is 'happy INCLUDING THE EVILS OF CENSORIOUSNESS AND DENUNCIATION.

When the philanthropic mind sees his fellow-men writhing in misery on account of any public error or evil, his first impulse is to pour out sharp invectives upon both the evil itself, and thoso who are instrumental in perpetuating or inflicting them. Tortured Benevolence is very apt to call up Combativeness and Destructiveness, to heap abuse, or inflict chas

WASTE OF MONEY.

WASTE OF MONEY.

The ridiculous and demoralizing ceremony of presenting a sword to Gen. Wool, 'on behalf of the people of this State,' (!) for his 'gallant' conduct in the prosecution of the late infamous war with Mexico, was performed by that small-light Governor, John Young, at the capitol in Albany on the 30th lut. The gift, it seems, was in accordance with a resolution of the last Legislature; and the sword is said by the Argus to have cost nearly \$3,000.

A most outrageous and shameful waste of the people's money! The men who had the hardihood to vote it, ought to be compelled to refund every dime of it from their own pockets. The people of this State have never authorized the bestowal of one cent of their money for the proclamation of their own shame in this way.

Had the war with Mexico been one of the most clearly defensive and justifiable wars on our part—

'pork and honor,' which took place at Cato's Hill, on Sunday, between a butcher and a Frenchman. The seconds were wise enough to load the pistols with powder only. At the second fire, the butcher and a Frenchman. The sunday, between a butcher and a Frenchman in the second fire, the butcher and a few day, and his second sprinkling him with a bladded his instance, and it seems, which had been obtained at his own shambles, the Frenchman supposing that he had kill-ded his antagonist, and in wholesome fear of the Penchman supposing that he had kill-ded his antagonist, and in wholesome fear of the Penc

Had the war with Mexico been one of the most clearly defensive and justifiable wars on our part—had we been, for instance, in the position of wronged, insulted and helpless Mexico, with a powerful enemy sweeping like the pestilence over our country, dashing out the brains of myriads of unoffending women and children with their infernal engines, butchering thousands upon thousands of our citizens in cold blood, occause they dared to stand bravely forward in defence of all that was most dear to them—had such, we say, been the character of this miserable war on our part, the gift of a sword to one who had distintive to the sweet of the factories o

The Boston Times thus moralizes on the late prize

The inconsistency of man is vast. People who ondemn Hyer and Sullivan, which they are abstract The inconsistency of man is vast. People who condemn Hyer and Sullivan, which they are abstractly right in doing, are ready to fall down and worship one who has rode in triumph over some famous slaughter-field, and cut his name with the sword into the surface of the earth so deep, that nothing save a great physical convulsion can record. All creation owes the warrior, and the great mass of mankind, like D'Israeli's Sidonia, worships the Lord of Hosts; and a man is sure of success in this world, in precisely the same proportion that he has, to use Jean Paul's idea, applied the battle-sword, that cupping-glass to the overful system of mankind. Wellington would carry the day in a Peace Society itself against Jay and all applied the battle-sword, that capping gass to the overful system of mankind. Wellington would carry the day in a Peace Society itself against Jay and all his supporters. Napoleon would not have been the less an able man, had he never pulverized the Austrians in Italy; but it was owing to that pulverizing that he became chief of France, and was enabled to 'flax out' all the kings and rulers of Europe. The surest road to civil success in this country is straight across the bloodiest battle-ground that can be scared up, and we would back a frontiers' man who had killed his Indian, against Webster or Calboun, or Clay or Cass, any day in the year. The highly respected gentleman who is now on the eve of entering the Presidency, owes his promotion to his most undoubted 'pluck,' to his display of 'gamey' qualities in the Mexican war, in which he destroyed every general that had the audacity to enter the ring against him.

CHURCH RATES AT BRISTOL. A number of Dis-CHURCH RATES AT BRISTOL. A number of Ins-senters having refused to pay the rates in St. Stephen's parish, they were summoned before the magistrates on Saturday. One of the defaulters, Mr. Mathews, printer, on being asked the reasons for his non-pay-ment, replied, 'It is not with me a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence, but one of conscience. I deny the right of any man or body of men to compel me to pay expenses connected with their mode of wor-ship. It is an infringement of my right to worship God as I please. Why don't these men pay their ship. It is an infringement of my right to worship, God as I please. Why don't these men pay their own expenses? They are able to do it if they would. I am a Dissenter from the Establishment. I regard some of their doctrines erroneous, and their practices unjust. He also mentioned that, on a former occasion, goods to the value of £6 were seized for a rate of 11s. 8d. They were sold, and then a bill of 9s. was sent him as still owing to the churchwardens! The Bench reminded him that they were the admimistrators, not the makers of the law. The amounts due were ordered to be paid.—London Inquirer.

TA Petition, signed by upwards of 15,000 citizens of New York, was presented to Mayor Havemeren on Wednesday afternoon. Its object was to prevent the desceration of the Sabbath by the vending of intoxicating liquors. The Hon. Benj. F. Butler made an eloquent and appropriate speech, to which the Mayor replied. The petition is signed by the most eminent and respectable citizens of New York.

Parties in this republic.'

The Glasgow Reveille tells of a negro who was sold by his master to another in an adjoining county. When he was informed of the sale, and to prevent his master from delivering him, he took an axe, and with great resolution, laid his left hand upon a stick of wood, and with the right attempted to cut it off; it however required him to make three licks with the axe before his object was effected. Upon being asked the whether he did it intentionally,' he replied, 'I didn't do any thing else.'

Sylpathy. Many people drop a tear at the sight Graphy. Many people drop a tear at the sight Graphy. When the explanation of his manhood, and the new found liberty of those whom the truth makes free.

He was a warm friend to the anti-slaver cause, and took a deep interest in the progress of reforms.

He was a warm friend to the anti-slaver cause, and took a deep interest in the progress of reforms.

Col. Wm. R. Johnson, known at the South as the Napoleon of the turf, died at Mobile on the 13th ult. The population of New Brunswick is little over 200,000, or one half of the population of New York.

Anti-Slaveny Lecture in Upton. Abby H. Price of Hopedale, delivered a faithful and effective Anti-Slavery address at Union Hall, in Upton, on Sunday evening last. The house was crowded by a very intelligent auditory, who listened to her with the deepest interest. Remarks were made on the same occasion by Henry Fish and Oliver Johnson. When we looked at the numerous assembly gathered to hear Mrs. Price's address,—gathered, too, in spite of the refusal of the Orthodox minister of the place to read a notice of it,—we could not but regret that women do not oftener plead in public the cause of the slave.

—Practical Christian.

HEATHENISM IN THE PULPIT.

The Boston Traveller of Monday contains a report of a Sunday evening lecture, preached by Rev. Nehemiah Adams of that city, in which we find the following sentence:

'Loving our enemies is a duty; so it is our duty to bring bad men to condign pumakment—EVEN THE GOLDEN RULE MUST AT TIMES BE SUSPENDED.'

Now we should like to ask the Rev. gentleman, if he would not deem such a question impertinent, by what authority he dares to set aside the plainest of the teachings of Jesus, and brings his revengeful spirit into conflict with the sermon on the Mount. 'Even the golden rule must be at times suspended'—must it? how? when? where?

We do not wonder at the increase of crime and wickedness in our sister city when the professed minister of Leans takes sides in the professed minister of Leans takes sides in the mother of course it was! Every mother's neart will tell her that.

Opening or the Vermont and Massachusetts will tell her that.

Opening or the Vermont and Massachusetts and wickedness in our sister city when the professed minister of Leans takes sides in the conditions of the spot from a neighbor's; she three water over her clothes, and drew her wet agron over her head, rushed in, and returned in moment—the child in her arms and safe. It was the mother—of course it was! Every mother's neart will tell her that.

Opening of Leans takes a classification of School and the Justice of Boston (Ohio) Jourall. On Saturday morning the House of Mr. Waddle in Dayton, caught fire in the Dayton (Ohio) Jourall. On Saturday morning the House of Mr. Waddle in Dayton, caught fire in the Dayton (Ohio) Jourall. On Saturday morning the House of Mr. Waddle in Dayton, caught fire in the Dayton (Ohio) Jourall. On Saturday morning the House of Mr. Waddle in Dayton, caught fire in the Dayton (Ohio) Jourall. On Saturday morning the House of Mr. Waddle in Dayton, caught fire in the Basence of both Mr. Waddle in Dayton, caught fire in the Basence of both Mr. Waddle in Dayton, caught fire in the Basence of both Mr.

We do not wonder at the increase of crime and wickedness in our sister city when the professed minister of Jesus takes sides in the service of Satan, and teaches the people that it is in accordance with Christianity to violate those great and heaven-descended laws upon which its vitality depends.

The Traveller, in commenting upon the lecture, says it was a judicious and able vindication of the Bible.'

If its report is correct, we should judge it was one of the foulest attacks upon that sacred volume which was ever made by the vilest atheist that ever lived.—Burrit's Christian Citizen.

Surphing of Innocent Bloop. The New York Evening Post relates the particulars of an affair of 'pork and honor,' which took place at Cato's Hill, on Sunday, between a butcher and a Frenchman. The seconds were wise enough to load the pistols with powder only. At the second fire, the butcher fell as if dead, and his second sprinkling him with a bladderful of blood, which had been obtained at his own shambles, the Frenchman supposing that he had killed his antagonist, and in wholesome fear of the Penitentiary, took to flight, and has not been heard of since.

we say, been the character of this miserable war on our part, the gift of a sword to one who had distinguished himself by his courage and wisdom in our behalf, would have had a different aspect. As it is, the weapon presented to Gen. Worth is a premium to deliberate and aggressive human butchery, and a monument of the wretched folly and infatuation of those brilliant legislators who voted to give it. If they could be compelled to stand every cent of the expense, we shouldn't so much care.—Herkimer Freeman.

ESTIMATION OF BRUTE FORCE.

The Roter Times thus mornlines on the late mize

from this place.'

A little lad seven years old, some time since strayed away from his residence, in Pittsburg. On Friday last, Mr. Cornelius, a fisherman of Allegheny city, found the dead and frozen body of the little boy, in an enclosed lot, belonging to Rev. Mr. Preston, and not far from Mr. Bowen's residence, on Seminary hill, Allegheny city. The little creature appeared to have travelled the long distance from his home to the spot where he lay, through deep mud, with which his shoes, clothes, &c., were soiled. It seems that there was one aperture in the high board fence of the enclosure through which the child could have crept in but would have been unable to get out again; and he is supposed to have wandered there, and gone, into the lot, where he was unable to make himself heard, and, remaining till night, was frozen to death.

IF A statement of the London Chro The Statement of the London Chronicle, that the Dolphin, in chasing a slaver, had fired so many shots into her as to kill many of the slaves, having been denied, that paper says—'We nave made earnest and searching investigation into the statement in question. It is true that nine slaves were beheaded by the Dolphin's shot, and nearly sixty killed and wounded in other ways, on the same occasion, out of the cargo then in the slaver of 530.'

The late decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the cases of Norris es. the city of Boston, and of Smith es. Turner, is said by the Charleston Mercury, to have the effect to 'sweep away' the Inspection Laws of South Carolina, enacted to pervent the abduction of slaves in Northern vessels; and also to 'sweep away all laws [of the same State] made to prevent free colored persons—'citizens of Massachusetts'—from entering the ports and cities' of South Carolina.

A Lilliputian Watch is described in the New Orleans Picayune as having recently made its appearance in that city. It was made in Geneva, is about as large as a half dime, only somewhat thicker, and keeps admirable time. Its value is \$1500. A Dr. McCurdy has been lecturing in Mobile, on

CURIOUS. The Boston Times says that one of the female inmates of the Boston Lunatic Hospital was made insane by the sudden sprouting of beard on her chin at the age of 39. She is shaved with the regularity of the other sex.

A Feat. George Woodroffe and George Plumley walked to Spectacle Island on Monday, on the ice, and returned to the city in safety—a feat, it is said, never before achieved.—[Boston Post.] The assessed cash value of real and personal property in the State of Ohio for the year 1848, was \$421,067,991. This valuation gives two hundred dollars to each living soul, or one thousand to each family.

of intoxicating liquors. The Hon. Benj. F. Butler made an eloquent and appropriate speech, to which the Mayor replied. The petition is signed by the most eminent and respectable citizens of New York.

Sunday Laror. Several magistrates and clerks employed in the various police offices at New York, brought suits against the corporation of the city to recover pay for services rendered by them on Sunday, under a resolution of the Common Council. On Saturday, a decision was given in the Superior Court, in favor of the corporation in each case.

Thanksgiving in Virginia have adopted resolutions, providing that hereafter the Governor shall, from time to time, appoint days for thanksgiving to Divine Providence for its blessings on the nation.

Mr. C. shalizer and having had the degree of Doctor of Salisbury he was seized, on the 4th of Decembral their origin in an abstraction. The globe, had their origin in an abstraction? The absolutely true is always to be sought in contemplation. The practical man is not he who never generalizes, but he who makes allowance for the rubs and impediments incident to human affairs, and seeks to enforce his general principles by practical means—hence the two parties in this republic.

The Glasgow Reveille tells of a negro who was sold by his master to another in an adjoining country. When he was informed of the sale, and to prevent his master from delivering him, he took an axe, and with great resolution, laid his left hand unon a stick of the sale and to prevent his master from delivering him, he took an axe, and with great resolution, laid his left hand unon a stick of the sale and to prevent his master from delivering him, he took an axe, and with great resolution, laid his left hand unon a stick of the sale and to prevent his master from delivering him, he took an axe, and with the department of the care in Prichard married the eldest and the desired provides of the sale, and to prevent his master from delivering him, he took an axe, and with the delivery of the late Rev. Dr. J. P. E

DR. HENRY W. WILLIAMS No. 20 TEMPLE PLACE, Section 12 BOSTON

He will give particular attention to

DISEASES OF THE EYE. GRANDIN & DUDLEY. Surgeon Dentists,

No. 238 Washington St., : BOSTON. TEETH FILLED AND WARRANTED.

EXTRACT of a letter from Dr. Crocker to De 'The other day, I operated on a man's teeth, for whom you filled some teeth, he said, about fourteen years since. They are as perfect as they were the hour you left them.'

The new method of inserting teeth, invented and practised by Drs. Grandin & Dudley, 238 Washington street, meets with universal favor. We have seen a lady who says Dr. Grandin filled teeth for her 12 or 13 years ago. They are perfectly good yet.—Boston Courier.

December 15.

The Sabbath Question.

DROCEEDINGS of the Anti-Sabbath Convention PROCEEDINGS of the Anti-Sabbath Convention, held at the Melodeon, Boston, March 23d and 24th; containing the speeches of Charles C. Burleigh, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, John W. Browner, Theodore Parker, Henry C. Wright, Lucretia Mott, Parker Pillsbury, Samuel May, Jr., and John M. Spear; together with an exhibition of the spirit of the Clergy and the religious press. Also embodying the risws of Luther, Malancthon, Tyndale, Calvin, Barclay, Dymond, Paley, and Archbishop Whately, as to the Jewish nature of the Sabbath. The whole making a very neat and compact pampheletof 168 pages. Price, 26 cents single; five copies for one dollar; 2 00 per dozen. Every friend of human progress should endeavor to procure a copy of this pamphet, and to circulate it far and wide. For sale by BELA MARSH, 26 Cornhill, and also at 21 Cornhill.

WM. J. REYNOLDS & CO. HAVE removed from No. 20 to No. 24 Corabill, and have on hand a large stock of all the SCHOOL BOOKS in general use, which, together with a general assortment of STATIONERY and other articles, in their line, they offer to booksellers and country merchants and others, who buy to sell again, at the lowest market prices.

*The Timbrel,' a new collection of sacred music, by B. F. Baker and L. B. Woodbury, for choirs, con-gregations and singing schools.

HOME FOR REFORMERS. HOME FOR REFORMERS.

THE subscriber having removed to that neat, convenient, and central boarding-house, No. 21-2

Central Court, will be most happy to welcome some of the Friends of Reform at reasonable charges. He wishes his house to be the central place in Boaton, where the friends of Temperance, Peace, Purity, Freedom, the Prisoner, &c. may meet together, and enjoy a comfortable and happy home.

EF Central Court opens at 238 Washington at.

JOHN M. SPEAR.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

TAYLOR & RUE

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Rox-bury, Boston and vicinity, that they have re-cently opened an Office, for the purpose of carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, on DUDLEY STREET, ROXBURY, two or three

To money received unless a situation is procured Servants of every kind supplied with good places in respectable families, and families supplied with servants, both in the city and country, at short notice, Roxbury, Jan. 12, 1849.

WHITAKER'S PORTABLE MINIATURE SOLAR LAMP, WHICH A PATENT IS NOW PENDING.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST PERFECT LIGHT EVER KNOWN! THIS Lamp is so constructed, that not a particle of light can come in contact with the eye, when used

Reading, Writing, Sewing, or for any practicable Also, with a new method of introducing heated air

Also, with a new method of introducing heated air only to the flame, by which we obtain as strong, brilliant, and perfect a light, while burnt with whale oil, lard, or pot drippings, (free from salt and water,) as can be obtained from any other Lamp while used with the best perm oil, gas, or camphene.

There is also a guard around the burners, by which all the oil which flows over the other lamps is, with this, conducted back to the fountain, by which we obviate the greatest objection to oil lamps,—namely, want of cleanliness.

want of cleanliness.

It will emit light equal to six sperm candles, at a cost of less than one half cent per hour, of so pure a nature as not to cause bread toasted over it to taste or smell, any more than when done by the most perfect fire. fect fire. Manufactured wholly by ENDICOTT & SUM-NER, 106 Elm street, New York, and for sale by

I. PERKINS. Sole Agent for the New England States, Cor. Harrison Avenue and Northampton stre

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
No. 42 Bromfield at., three doors from Tremont st. A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DEALERS. ALSO FOR SALE,

Davis's GALVANIC BATTERIES for Medical purposes; with instructions for using them. Likewise, Mrs. Cooke's POLISHING IRONS; to pelish with starch, free from any other kind of polish.

> CHAMPNEY'S Great Panoramic Picture

RIVER RHINE AND ITS BANKS, OPEN EVERY EVENING, AND WEDNES-SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, AT THREE O'CLOCK, AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, A

SCHOOL STREET. THE two superb Tableaux of Scenes from the French Revolution of February, 1848, having been completed, are now introduced, viz:

THE BURNING OF THE THRONE! LAMARTINE AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE!

These scenes having passed under the observation of the artist, are portrayed with great spirit and energy.

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6 o'clock.—
Exhibition commences at 7 o'clock.

Office hours from 12 to 1. The exhibition closes in

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